FIGHTING DIVISIONS

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From materials provided by the Office of Technical Information, Special Information Section, Headquarters Army Ground Forces.

WASHINGTON
THE INFANTRY JOURNAL
1945

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For information address The Infantry Journal,
1115 17th Street NW, Washington 6, D. C.

First edition
December 1945

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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PREFACE

As Commanding General of the 6th Army Group in Europe, I considered it my responsibility to be constantly informed of the activities of each fighting division assigned to my command. As informative battle reports arrived in my headquarters, I often considered both the advisability and desirability of immediately releasing accounts of impressive battle achievements to American citizens at home so that they, too, might be cognizant of the ever-growing record of success of these basic Army Ground Forces fighting units.

Unfortunately, however, public release of such accomplishments at that time would have furnished the enemy with information which would have been of invaluable assistance to him, and we were required, therefore, to observe caution in our published tributes. Now that the war has been concluded successfully and restrictions on the battle participation of our troops have been lifted, the daring exploits of our divisions can be published.

To my knowledge, this book is the first attempt to cover the history of every division that comprised our ground combat forces. The battleground of these divisions encompassed the entire world and the battles they fought were won the hard way, step by step, and yard by yard. Every step over every yard meant a risk for some unheralded foot-soldier; and for every mile gained a heavy price was paid, not only in money and material, but in pain, and fear, and flowing blood.

The men of the divisions and attached units that contributed so much to our victories should never have cause to doubt that the debt we owe them is a large one, or that we can ever pay it in full.

JACOB L. DEVERS
General
Commanding General
Army Ground Forces

INTRODUCTION

No SOLDIER'S PATCH is worn with greater pride than that displayed on the shoulder of a man who has belonged to a combat division. In World War II, as in every past war, the major share of our fighting has been borne by our ground troops, particularly those of the Infantry. Most of our Infantrymen belong to divisions, which are our Army's principal combat teams, composed of soldiers who are trained and expected to do one primary job—fight. In a huge army made up of seemingly bewildering groups of specialists—an army in which the soldiers who actually come to grips with the enemy must of necessity be a distinct minority—our divisions hold a unique position. They are the Army's fighting core, and whatever any other forces do is largely preliminary or supporting to their actions.

Most of the combat ground soldiers who have already returned from theaters of operations, and most of those not yet home, wear a divisional shoulder patch. They will rightly expect the citizens for whom they have sacrificed so much to know something about what they have done and what the organizations in which they have served have done. It is manifestly impossible for any person to hope to become familiar in detail with the accomplishments of all our Army divisions, or to be able instantly to recognize every one of their elaborately varied shoulder insignia.

But a little learning is no longer a dangerous thing. Earlier in the war, largely for security reasons, much information about divisional achievements could not be released until it was old and apt to be buried under the steady flow of livelier news. For those members of the public who have tried diligently to keep abreast of the progress of our fighting units, the task has usually been difficult and often impossible. American citizens at home can thus readily absolve themselves of any charge that they have been inexcusably indifferent toward the battle accomplishments of any particular group of soldiers. Such a defense, however, may carry little weight with a returning combat veteran, who has spent one, two, or three years abroad as a fighting member of a division, thinks it is the best damn division in the world, and may want to make something of it if you don't agree.

You had better agree.

Today, pride in divisional achievements, and knowledge of them, need no longer be limited to the select fraternity of the division itself. Secrecy is not a governing factor, any more, in any recitation of the deeds of divisions that fought in any theater of the war. For those who want to know them the facts are available.

This book is not a complete history of our combat divisions. It is, rather, an attempt to assemble for the first time enough material on every one of our divisions to give the average citizen a brief idea of where each has been and what each has done. Some of our divisions have had many months' more battle experience than others, and space has made it necessary to restrict the account of their accomplishments to the bare minimum. Wherever possible, this material has been based on historical reports prepared by the divisions themselves. In some cases, the available source material has been regrettably skimpy. In several cases, it has been noted that two or more divisions have set forth virtually identical claims for a single objective. The explanation, of course, is that frequently more than one division has attacked more than one city or defense line, and that divisional historians have shown understandable partisanship toward their own outfits. This book tries to be fair to all divisions, but it may inadvertently have hurt the feelings of a particular unit by neglecting to mention some achievement of which the division itself is especially proud. It would have taken an inordinate amount of time to check each division's story with the division concerned, and the editors have therefore been obliged to fall back on official records and on the testimony of officers and men familiar through personal experience with the divisions' histories.

Divisions fight on the ground, and it is there that our lasting gains in this war have been scored, our major victories won, most of our heroes spawned, and most of our casualties suffered. Sixty-four per cent of the Army's Medals of Honor and seventy-five per cent of its casualties have been earned by Infantrymen—and yet only one out of every five soldiers is an Infantryman. These statistics are the measure of the foot soldier's unparalleled risks and unparalleled deeds, and nearly all our foot soldiers have fought as members of combat divisions.

It would be unjust, however, not to mention here those thousands of ground soldiers who have performed notably in combat as members of separate task forces, regiments, battalions, and other non-divisional units. Most of these have been artillery, tank, cavalry, antiaircraft, or combat engineer men, serving under direct control of corps or armies, or sometimes attached to, though not actually assigned to, divisions. Others of these soldiers have been Infantrymen—some of the best the Army has. The 100th Infantry Battalion, for instance, later a part of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, contained the famous Japanese-American fighters whose record in action in Italy and France should be known to all other Americans. There have been the six Ranger battalions, spearheads of attacks in Europe and the Philippines. The long list includes the 1st Special Service Force, a picked group of Canadians and Americans who operated in Italy; Merrill's Marauders and the Mars Task Force, of Burma fame; and dozens of other small units.

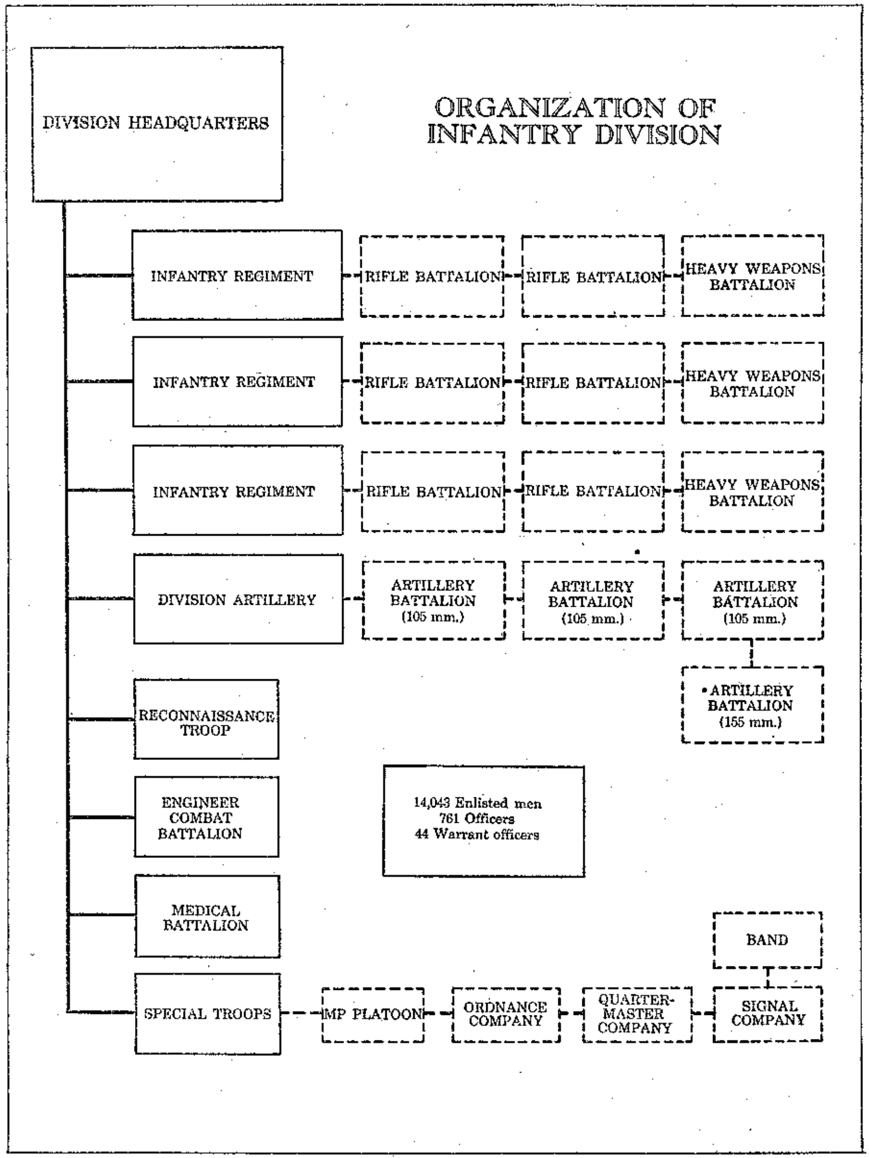
By far the greater part of our combat ground forces, however, have been assigned to divisions. After the fall of Bataan, our combat Army consisted of 89 of them—one cavalry, one mountain, five airborne, 16 armored, and 69 infantry. Most of them are relatively new. On August 3, 1940, when the Army began to expand with the establishment of a General Headquarters under the War Department, our ground forces were pitifully small. As a fighting nucleus, the United States had eight Regular Army infantry divisions, all considerably under strength; one armored division, barely out of the experimental stage; and a little more than one cavalry division. There were no airborne divisions at all, and, even by the summer of 1941, our total complement of paratroopers consisted of exactly one battalion. Many divisions which are by now veterans of extremely arduous combat existed only on paper when the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. All our divisions are numbered, with two exceptions—the Philippine and the Americal. Armored divisions have their own numerical sequence. Infantry, airborne, and mountain divisions are in another sequence, divided into three parts. The lowest numbers are those of the so-called Regular divisions—usually composed chiefly of selectees but built on a framework of experienced prewar personnel. The middle group of numbers—from 26 through 45—are those of the National Guard divisions. The rest are those of divisions activated during the national emergency for war service only, a number of which, however, fought in World War I, then became inactive, and were built up again for the Army of World War II.

At the start of this war the only divisions upon which the War Department could depend for reasonably immediate battle service were the Regular and Guard outfits. The latter had begun to go on active duty in September 1940. Though the National Guard has been the subject of much controversial talk, in and out of the Army, the fact remains that without our Guard divisions we simply would not have been able to conduct our early operations in the Pacific and Mediterranean Theaters. The first all-Selective-Service divisions to see action, the 85th and 88th, did not start fighting until the spring of 1944—more than a year and a half after our older divisions had gone into action. It was the Guard divisions—the 27th, 32nd, 34th, 36th, 37th, 41st, and 45th, to name a few—which, along with such Regular outfits as the 1st, 3d, 7th and 9th Infantry and the 1st and 2nd Armored Divisions, did the bulk of our Army's fighting early in the war.

These veteran outfits have, accordingly, suffered most heavily. It is commonly thought, for instance, that an infantry division has about 15,000 people in it. That is more or less so *at any one time*. But through transfers and, principally, battle casualties, some of our old divisions have had many times that number of men pass through their ranks and thus become eligible to wear the division insignia on one shoulder or the other—left shoulder for those presently assigned, and right for alumni. One single regiment of the 45th Division (the normal strength of a regiment is roughly 3,000 men) has had some 25,000 men assigned to it alone since its activation five years ago. As of April 30, 1945, the three divisions with the highest number of casualties of any in the Army were, understandably, among the group of outfits longest tested in battle—the 3d, 45th and 36th Infantry Divisions, with respective casualty totals of 34,224, 27,554 and 27,344. Remember—the strength of a division is only some 15,000 men. It is interesting to note that these three divisions were the ones that spearheaded the Seventh Army's invasion of Southern France on August 15, 1944.

Our modern infantry divisions are considerably streamlined versions of their World War I forerunners. In the earlier war, when mobility was a less desirable asset than mass, divisions were "square" (being built around two infantry brigades of two regiments each) and relatively cumbersome. In the peacetime years, the War Department began to experiment with a radically different division—a triangular one fashioned around three infantry regiments. For a while, the 2nd Infantry Division was assigned the role of military guinea pig, and in 1937, while temporily triangularized, it made a move by motor so unprecedentedly swift that observers were amazed. (This was back in the pre-atomic days when observers were more easily amazed.) Regular Army divisions were subsequently triangularized, and a few months after the National Guard divisions, originally square, were federalized, each lost one of its four infantry regiments and went through other changes, such as shifting from a brigade of field artillery to four battalions. Some of the infantry regiments so detached went on to establish distinguished combat records on their own. The 158th Infantry, for example, initially part of the 45th Division, was shipped to Panama for training, there adopted the nickname of the "Bushmasters," and eventually saw combat in New Britain, New Guinea, and the Philippines.

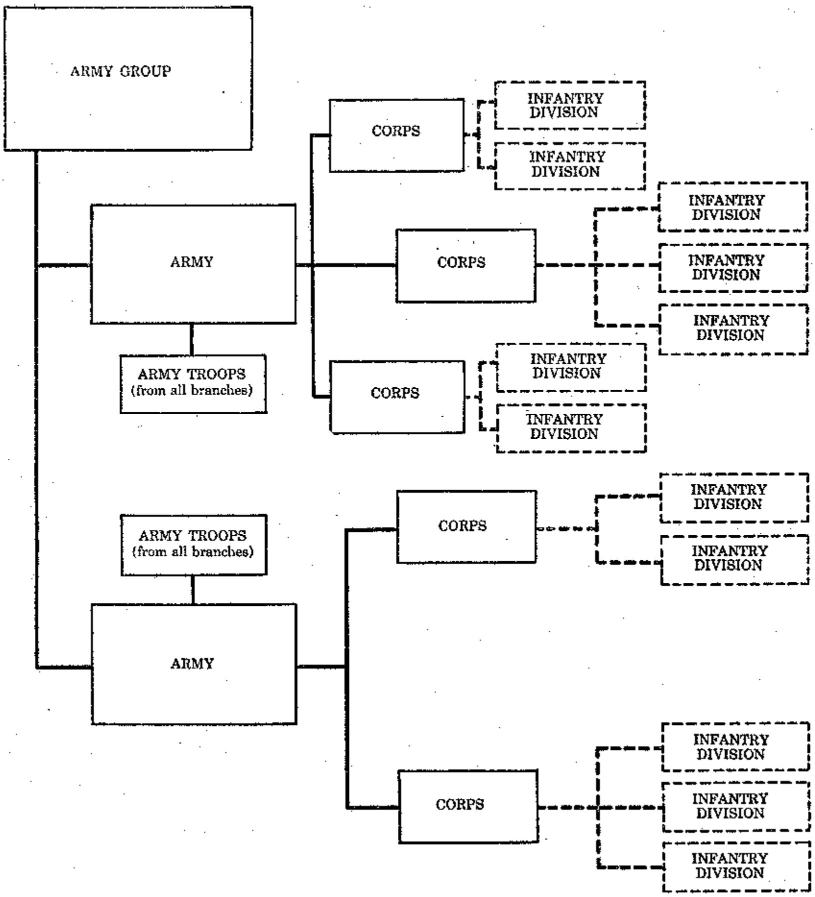
The infantry division, first formed in 1917, is the oldest and most prominent divisional organization. Its present make-up is triangular down to and including its tiniest unit—the rifle squad. The division's principal striking power (see next two pages) consists of three regiments, each one of three battalions and supporting troops, each battalion in turn of three rifle companies and support, each company of three rifle platoons and support, and each platoon, finally, of three squads. Every group of foot soldiers has its own supporting fire. A regiment fights as part of a combat team, assisted by a battalion of light field artillery in addition to its own cannon and antitank units. A battalion has its own heavy-weapons company, and a company its own weapons platoon. Even the rifle squad has its own



ORGANIZATION OF INFANTRY DIVISION

14,043 Enlisted men
761 Officers
44 Warrant officers

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
INFANTRY REGIMENT
RIFLE BATTALION
RIFLE BATTALION
HEAVY WEAPONS BATTALION
INFANTRY REGIMENT
RIFLE BATTALION
RIFLE BATTALION
HEAVY WEAPONS BATTALION
INFANTRY REGIMENT
RIFLE BATTALION
RIFLE BATTALION
HEAVY WEAPONS BATTALION
DIVISION ARTILLERY
ARTILLERY BATTALION (105 mm.)
ARTILLERY BATTALION (105 mm.)
ARTILLERY BATTALION (105 mm.)
ARTILLERY BATTALION (155 mm.)
RECONNAISSANCE TROOP
ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALION
MEDICAL BATTALION
BAND
SPECIAL TROOPS
MP PLATOON
ORDNANCE COMPANY
QUARTER-MASTER COMPANY
SIGNAL COMPANY


ARMY GROUP
CORPS
INFANTRY DIVISION
INFANTRY DIVISION
ARMY
CORPS
INFANTRY DIVISION
INFANTRY DIVISION
INFANTRY DIVISION
ARMY TROOPS (from all branches)
CORPS
INFANTRY DIVISION
INFANTRY DIVISION
CORPS
INFANTRY DIVISION
INFANTRY DIVISION
ARMY TROOPS (from all branches)
ARMY
CORPS
INFANTRY DIVISION
INFANTRY DIVISION
INFANTRY DIVISION

INFANTRY DIVISION
RELATION TO
THEATRE OF OPERATIONS

An army group consists of 2 or more armies; an army of 2 or more corps; a corps of 2 or more divisions.

heavy weapon—or base of fire—the Browning automatic rifle.

But an infantry division is much, much more than a bunch of riflemen moving forward with somebody throwing helpful shells over their heads as they advance. A division is a completely self-sustaining unit. It is the smallest complete combination of the ground arms and services. It contains, in addition to its three regimental combat teams, a battalion of medium field artillery, engineer and medical battalions, a cavalry reconnaissance troop, headquarters, signal, quartermaster, and ordnance light maintenance companies, a military police platoon, chaplains, and a band. In combat, this varied group of different units is usually augmented by attached tanks, tank destroyers, antiaircraft artillery, hospitals, and a number of special detachments. A division has planes (for spotting artillery targets and hits), boats (for crossing streams), and hundreds of vehicles ranging from quarter-ton jeeps to a six-ton prime-mover wrecker. It has its own post office, its own post exchanges, more often than not its own newspaper, its own alumni associations, and its own tall tales. All of its many units, however, form a single team for combat.

The infantry division has the primary offensive mission of closing with the enemy's land armies and destroying or capturing them. Defensively, its job is to hang onto the ground it is on, deny it to the enemy, and beat off counterattacks. The division can fight for long stretches without relief (there are several instances of outfits having stayed in the line for more than 100 days without rest), can act independently or can readily serve as part of a larger force, such as a corps or army.

The infantry division has a little more than 14,000 men regularly assigned to it, and is exceeded in size only by the mountain division (a special type of infantry division), which has a few more people and, in prominent addition, more than 6,000 horses and mules. There is a corresponding decrease in vehicles. Mountain troops are specially trained to fight on peaks and slopes, and are astonished if they ever get a chance to march on level ground.

The infantry division, like any military organization, is a coordinated team, and the main function of all members of the team is to get the riflemen in the division forward. The armored division is slightly smaller in manpower (10,000), and is composed of two combat commands and a reserve command rather than three regiments, with 272 tanks as its main striking power. The essential difference between an infantry division and an armored division is that in the first the artillery and attached tank components support the infantry, and in the second the artillery and infantry components support the armor except when the armor cannot lead the way and the infantry must, as happened a number of times in the course of the war.

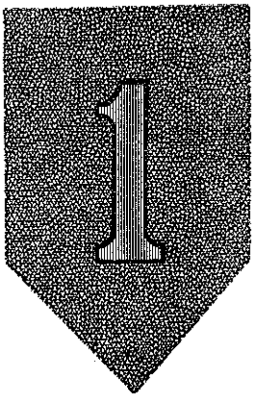
The armored division is a useful weapon in areas where its mobility and fire power are particularly applicable. As a result, not one of our armored divisions was employed in the Pacific, though smaller tank units proved effective in helping to rout Japs out of their caves and tunnels. An armored division is especially handy during fighting when our forces and the enemy's are moving rapidly—in harassing the enemy's rear positions after a breakthrough, in speeding forward and by-passing strongholds to disrupt enemy communications and supply lines and seize critical terrain features. In general, during large-scale attacks against strong enemy forces, infantry divisions created the opportunity for armor to be used and then the speedier armored divisions exploited that opportunity.

The airborne division is the smallest (8,000 men) and most swiftly transportable of all our divisions, and its main fighting units are infantry. Once it gets into action, however, it is less mobile than an armored division. Paratroops and glider troops are notable for their speed of advance, of course, but this celerity exists only up to getting into combat. Once they reach the battlefield, they have far fewer vehicles than any other division. Airborne units are not ordinarily kept in the lines for long periods, though on occasion they have fought for long stretches (the 82nd and 101st both spent many weeks battling as regular foot soldiers). Their special job is to drop behind enemy lines, capture or destroy such vital installations as airfields or supply dumps, create diversions, delay retreats, and take areas—such as islands—not easily accessible to forces moving overland.

Cavalry divisions—of which our war Army had only one, the famous 1st—have no horses in them. The 1st Cavalry Division is a completely mechanized outfit, and speed has been its hallmark despite the fact that during its early operations, in the Admiralty Islands, it had to dispense with its vehicles and fight dismounted.

No division, no matter what kind, is greater than the men who make it up. The short histories that follow are histories of units, to be sure, but they are the histories, too, of the hundreds of thousands of foot soldiers to whom a casually named town in a foreign land may have been a week of agony, to whom an obscure river or mountain may be a landmark memorable above all others, and for whom no written words will ever catch the import of the moments those names bring back. There are many men who have worn the divisional insignia that are so peculiarly the mark of the fighting soldier. Some of these men served with a division only briefly, and some for months or years. Whoever they are, and wherever they are, they will always be a part of the divisions with which they have fought, for they gave life and blood to our nation's finest combat outfits.

FIGHTING DIVISIONS



1st Infantry Division

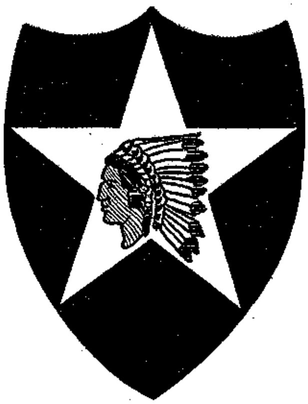
THE OLDEST and probably the best known of all American infantry divisions is the 1st, sometimes nicknamed the "Fighting First," often called by its proud members simply "The First," and most recently known as "The Red One." Germans who had seen the red "1" on 1st Division shoulders in North Africa, Sicily, and all over the European continent gave the Division that name, and the 1st's soldiers have since used it themselves. A German, incidentally, involuntarily provided the 1st with its shoulder patch. According to legend, the original red "1" was improvised from the cap of an enemy soldier who had been killed by a 1st Division Doughboy during World War I, when the Division earned the right to proclaim itself first in France, first to fire on the enemy, first to suffer casualties, first to take prisoners, first to stage a major offensive, first to enter Germany and—as an equally notable exception—last to come home.

The Fighting First got off to an early start in this war when, after amphibious training in the States and in England, it surged ashore at Oran on D-day of the North African invasion, November 8, 1942. It fought through Tunisia, taking heavy casualties at Kasserine Pass, but holding its ground against the enemy and living up to its motto, "No mission too difficult; no sacrifice too great," as it hammered away at the vaunted Afrika Korps at Gafsa, El Guettar, Tebessa, and other battlefields.

The 1st's second D-day was at Gela, Sicily. In 37 days, the Division took 18 cities, inching its way up cliffs and along tortuous mountain trails, and distinguishing itself by smashing the Hermann Goering Division and taking the important objective of Troina, where the 16th Infantry Regiment, which dates back to 1798, made a gallant frontal attack coordinated with a flank assault by the 18th Infantry, a comparatively new outfit dating back only to 1812.

After Sicily, the 1st sailed back to England to get ready for the invasion of the Continent. On D-day in Normandy, June 6, 1944, it went ashore at Omaha Beach, the most strongly fortified section of the coast. Some of its units suffered 30 per cent casualties in the first bloody hour of fighting, but the Division hung on to the beachhead, forced its way inland by sheer determination, destroyed a whole German division that stood in its way, and prompted Ernie Pyle to write, later, "Now that it is over it seems to me a pure miracle that we ever took the beach at all." For their heroism at Omaha, 740 men of a single battalion of the 16th Infantry were awarded the Bronze Star.

In the July breakthrough out of Normandy at St. Lô, the 1st swung to the west, took Marigny, and then trapped 30,000 Germans near Coutances. In August it moved 300 miles in a week to take Soissons, where in the last war the 1st had suffered 9,000 casualties in four days. (Major General Clarence R. Huebner, who led the Division at the time, had been a battalion commander in the 1st at Soissons in 1918.) The Division continued to Aachen, fighting through the city street by street and house by house after the besieged defenders refused to surrender. Then the 1st found itself in the thick of the Hürtgen Forest fighting. Companies E and F of the 26th Infantry Regiment were completely wiped out, but replacements for the lost units, fighting from foxholes against a heavy tank-infantry attack, avenged their comrades by killing 1,200 Germans in three days. During Rundstedt's counteroffensive in the Ardennes, the 1st successfully attacked in the St. Vith–Malmédy sector, drove on to the Rhine, and, when the 9th Armored Division captured intact the bridge at Remagen, swept across and raced deep into Germany. By V-E Day, all three regiments of the Division had been cited and several smaller units had earned additional honors. The men who wore the Red One had good cause for thinking that the 1st was still first.



2nd Infantry Division

Like the "Fighting First," the 2nd Infantry Division had an outstanding record during the last war, and it became the only division all of whose wartime units were authorized to wear the fourragère of the Croix de Guerre. At Château-Thierry and Belleau Wood, the 2nd –"Second to None," according to its own slogan–made military history a generation ago. Composed then of both Infantrymen and Marine elements, it earned more decorations than any other World War I unit. And among its men was one since-forgotten truck driver who painstakingly adorned the side of his vehicle with a handsome shield framing an Indian head–the Indian Head that thousands of "Second to None" soldiers now wear on their shoulders today.

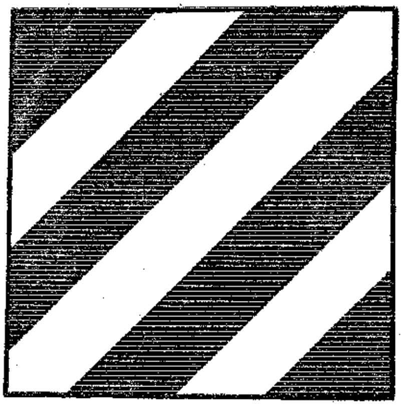
The 2nd hasn't had exactly a back seat in this war, either. In October 1943, the Indian Head outfit sailed for England, and on June 7, 1944–D-day plus 1–it landed at St. Laurent-sur-Mer in Normandy, while enemy shells were still pouring into the thinly held beachhead. For 70 straight days the Division fought against crack enemy forces, including the formidable 3rd Parachute Division, which the Indian Head men first encountered on June 11 in the Berigny–St. Georges-d'Elle–Ivon sector, and against which the 2nd waged a personal grudge fight for many weeks. The 2nd was instrumental in the fighting around St. Lô that led to the breakthrough out of Normandy, and was credited by Lieutenant General Leonard T. Gerow, then its corps commander, with having been largely responsible for victory in the grim battle of the hedgerows.

Sweeping 300 miles from Normandy to Brittany, the 2nd next set its sights on the besieged German defenders of the port of Brest—among them the same 3d Parachute Division. With the 8th and 29th Infantry Divisions, the 2nd took Brest in 39 days, although military experts had predicted a 90-day campaign.

Next stop on the 2nd's fighting itinerary was the Siegfried Line. The Division had advanced through it to a point near St. Vith and was just getting started on an attack when, in mid-December, Rundstedt launched his famous breakthrough. Cooks, clerks, and military police were thrown into the front lines, and the 2nd held its ground in the snow-covered Bülligen area until the Battle of the Bulge was won.

Then the Division began rolling again. It spilled out into Germany in February and March, capturing Monschau and Ahrweiler, among other key cities. By the end of April, the Division had moved on to Czechoslovakia and had firmly imprinted its name on the historical records of the city of Pilsen, up to then known merely for its beer.

During its last four months of fighting, the Indian Head Division operated under the First Army, and no one was better qualified to judge its effectiveness than General Courtney H. Hodges, the army commander. "What the 2nd Division has done," the general said shortly after the Ardennes fighting, "will live forever in the pages of history of the United States Army."



3d Infantry Division

"TAKE A LOOK at the record, buddy."

That's the answer a soldier of any other division gets when he challenges the claim of 3d Infantry Division Doughboys that their outfit—"The Fighting Third"—is the best in the Army.

The 3d has a superlative record, not only in this war but in World War I, when it earned the nickname "Rock of the Marne" because of its impregnable stand against the Germans' last great counteroffensive. Its participation in three major battles in 1918 is symbolized by the three diagonal stripes of its shoulder patch.

The "Fighting Third" is the only American division which fought the Nazis on every front in this war—North Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, and Germany. It has had more casualties—nearly 35,000—than any other division, and it holds the record for high combat citations, no fewer than 32 of its officers and men having won the Medal of Honor.

The 3d's first D-day came on November 8, 1942, when it spearheaded the landing near Casablanca and, in three days of sharp fighting, took a good slice of French Morocco and was in position to storm Casablanca when the French surrendered. In the final stages of the Tunisian campaign the Division was moved across Algeria by truck and was about to go back into action when the Afrika Korps was knocked out for good.

After two months of training, the 3d went ashore on D-day of the Sicilian campaign. The Division's capture of Palermo was sensational. The Doughboys moved so swiftly that when American tanks and armored cars raced in to take the city, they found it already occupied by the footsloggers. And when the last enemy stronghold on Sicily—Messina—fell to the Allies, it too was taken by the 3d.

At Salerno, the Fighting Third took over the beachhead and pushed the Germans northward and broke through the defenses of Acerno, enabling the British to enter Naples. The Division punched ahead and participated in the bloody crossing of the Volturno.

When the Anzio campaign was launched the 3d again drew "the short straw." Its Doughs splashed ashore in the first wave at Anzio, and for the next four months held on to its toehold in the face of the most furious counterattacks of the war. It was here that the 3d established the record for the most casualties suffered in any one day by an American division.

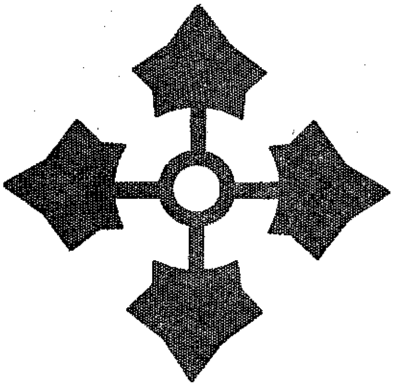
In the big May push the 3d figured prominently in the liberation of Rome. With only a few days of rest the men started training for their next operation—the invasion of southern France.

Led by Major General John Wilson ("Iron Mike") O'Daniel, the 3d took more than 1,000 prisoners in its first twenty-four hours on French soil, and began a race that carried to Avignon and the Rhône River, then toward the Allied armies which had broken out of Normandy.

The fortress city of Besançon fell in two days, but during October the Division advanced slowly and bloodily in front of the Vosges Line. In November the breaching of the line was completed, and the Doughs moved into Strasbourg.

For its superb fighting on the northern perimeter of the Colmar bridgehead, when it battled through snow, storms, enemy-infested marshes and woods, and over flat plains criss-crossed by unfordable streams, the entire Division was cited by the President. Then, as a major unit of the Seventh Army, the 3d Division drove across the Rhine and deep into Germany.

On V-E Day the "Fighting Third" was at Salzburg, and was using as a messhall the dining room of Schloss Klessheim, where Hitler once housed his more important guests.



4th Infantry Division

When the 4th Infantry Division sailed proudly past the Statue of Liberty in July 1945, it brought with it two war souvenirs for the people of New York from the people of Paris—a section of the iron gate that bounds the Tuileries Gardens, and a scarred stone cornice from the Hotel Crillon. It was highly appropriate that the "Famous Fourth" should have been selected to bear these gifts, because, when the Parisians, crouching behind the Tuileries gate waited for the liberation of their city, it was the men of the Ivy Division who streamed in and crushed the last German resistance.

Of the Parisians who thrilled at the sight of the shoulder insignia of the 4th, probably very few guessed why its soldiers wore that particular kind of green foliage. The selection of that design is one of the few known instances of authorized military frivolity. "I-vy" is simply the spelling out, in letter form, of the Roman numerals for "four."

There was nothing frivolous about the 4th when it returned to France in 1944 for its second war service in that country. On D-day, the 8th Infantry, one of the three venerable Army regiments that form the backbone of the 4th, surged ashore at Utah Beach and earned the distinction of being the first unit among all the invasion forces to touch the coast of Normandy. For the previous five months, the whole Division, based at Devon in England, had been diligently practicing landings on replicas of the Normandy beaches. Three unit citations were given to elements of the 4th for their work in Normandy, but to offset these honors the division lost its assistant commander, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor—Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

After the 4th landed, its next accomplishment was to effect the relief of isolated units of the 82d Airborne Division who had parachuted into France and had been cut off for thirty-six hours at Ste.-Mère-Eglise. The 4th helped free Cherbourg, swung back to St. Lô—when it spearheaded the breakthrough by riding through the enemy lines clinging to tanks of the 2nd Armored Division, and smashed toward Paris in the Third Army's drive across France.

By early September, the Ivy soldiers had fought their way into Belgium, and soon cracked the Siegfried Line. A patrol of the 4th's 22nd Infantry Regiment became one of the first American units to enter Germany when it slipped across the border on September 11. During the next couple of months, the division inched its way deeper into Germany, finding itself in December deep in the Hürtgen Forest, where, amid overhead shell bursts, the Doughboys fought savagely against fanatical resistance and one regiment destroyed five German regiments in a 19-day battle.

In the Battle of the Bulge, the 4th held the line in Luxembourg, where its tenacity prompted General Patton to announce, "No American division in France has excelled the magnificent record of the 4th Infantry Division." In January the Ivy Division crossed the Sauer River, and then took one town after another—among them Fuhren, Vianden, Prüm, Adenau, and Reifferscheid. In capturing the last two places, the division moved 20 miles in 24 hours. By V-E Day, it had marched to the Austrian border and was stationed just below Bad Tolz, in Southern Bavaria. It had moved fast, and had hit hard, but, like most of our combat divisions, had had to pay a heavy price for its gains. By V-E Day, the Ivy Division had suffered 21,550 casualties.

5th Infantry Division

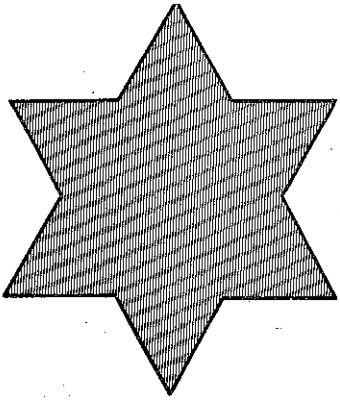
THREE MONTHS before Pearl Harbor, a regimental combat team of the 5th Infantry Division sailed to Iceland. In March 1942 the rest of the division embarked for that island base. By August 1943 the whole division had moved on to England and then Northern Ireland. These early moves were cloaked with secrecy, and little was known of the whereabouts of the soldiers who wore the Red Diamond on their shoulders. By August 1944, however, when the 5th was rushing across France, the Red Diamond was very much in evidence—so much, in fact, that the Germans who had felt its cutting strength decided that the division's nickname was insufficiently descriptive. They gave the 5th a new name—the "Red Devils."

The 5th was no stranger to France, or to German soldiers. In World War I, the Red Diamond Division, entering the lines on June 14, 1918, fought at St.Mihiel and along the Meuse, and took 2,356 prisoners. In this war, it landed in Normandy on July 10, and in two months sped some 700 miles across France to the Moselle River, at one point travelling so fast that it had to halt for five days for its supplies to catch up with it. On its way, it seized Angers, Chartres, Étampes, and other cities, and made forced crossings of 20 rivers, including the Main, Seine, Yonne, Marne, Aisne, and Meuse.

When it reached the Moselle, the 5th was given the mission of establishing a bridgehead on the east bank in preparation for the Third Army's attack on the fortified city of Metz, which had never been captured by a frontal assault although various armies had been trying for a couple of thousand years. On September 8, three years after the first elements of the Division had gone overseas, the Red Diamond Doughboys stormed across the Moselle and dug in on the opposite bank. They held their bridgehead through a nightmare of enemy steel; one unit was counterattacked 36 times during a single 60-hour stretch. With the bridgehead secure, the 5th was withdrawn for a rest, and on November 1st was sent back into the line for the all-out assault on Metz. With the 95th Division on its left and the 80th on its right, and the tanks of the 6th Armored lending support, the 5th attacked on November 9, and ten days later the supposedly impregnable fortress fell to the American divisions.

Ordered to the southern flank of the German bulge during the Ardennes counteroffensive, the 5th saw further bitter action there and helped turn back the enemy threat. Then it went back to its accustomed routine of taking more French cities away from the Germans, helped to clear Luxembourg of the enemy, and, as the war in Europe drew to a close, swung down into Czechoslovakia. On V-E Day, the 5th was at Winterburg.

The Division that had become known along the Western Front for having outrun its supplies achieved a different kind of distinction when it helped drive the Germans out of Verdun and subsequently seized an enemy supply dump. There the Doughboys who had had too little came upon a priceless cache of thousands of German field jackets lined with rabbit fur, and Major General Stafford LeRoy Irwin, their commander, ordered that one be distributed to each Red Diamond soldier. For a while, at least, the Red Diamond men were so snugly dressed that the men of other units sometimes momentarily confused them with our Air Forces.



6th Infantry Division

In World War I the 6th Division was in so many engagements and made so many long marches about France that it was nicknamed "The Sight-Seeing Sixth."

The 6th in World War II did a pretty good job of upholding that reputation. Its six-pointed star shoulder patch has been seen throughout the Pacific, from Hawaii to the far reaches of Japan.

No division had a tougher assignment in the recapture of the Philippines than the 6th. It landed at Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, on D-day, January 9, 1945, and immediately took to the hills in pursuit of the Japs. While most of the other invading divisions were working on fairly flat terrain, the 6th was in the mountains, hacking away at the formidable Nip positions. Not until the Okinawa campaign did American troops get as much artillery as was poured on the 6th from the Japanese mountain guns.

But the 6th kept rolling the enemy from peak to peak. In the first month of the campaign the Sightseers killed 5,000 Japs, and during the fierce battle around Muñoz they knocked out 57 Jap medium and light tanks and destroyed a formidable number of artillery pieces. General Walter Krueger, Commanding General of the Sixth Army, commended the Division for its magnificent performance in this engagement.

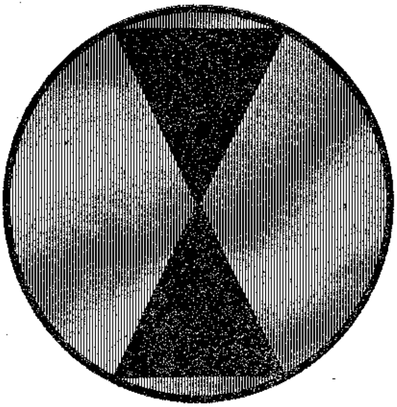
Shortly after this battle the 6th's commander, Major General Edwin D. Patrick, was killed by mortar fire while up front with his troops.

The 6th's first mission in this war was the defense of Oahu. The Division reached the Hawaiian Islands in 1943 and relieved the 27th Division of the defensive positions in the southern sector. Later, it took over the defense of the entire island.

In January of 1944 the 6th set sail for Milne Bay, New Guinea, and five months later moved on to the Toem–Wakde area in Dutch New Guinea. In July the Sightseers went into action west of Toem and met and defeated the Japanese in the bloody battle of Lone Tree Hill. This victory was a major one because it secured the Maffin Bay area for the Americans.

With little or no rest, the 6th went into action again. This time the men with the six-pointed star made a landing at Sansapor on the Vogelkop Peninsula in the Netherlands East Indies. Striking swiftly against a surprised Japanese garrison, the 6th rapidly secured the Sansapor coast from Cape Weimak to the Mega River. The Division, in its lightning stroke at Sansapor, captured many prisoners.

The 6th garrisoned this area until late in the year when it joined the vast armada that sailed against Luzon. During the Luzon campaign the men of the 6th established a Pacific record for continuous duty in the line, serving well over a hundred days before being relieved and given a rest at a back area.



7th Infantry Division

FOR THE MEN of the 7th Infantry Division there is no such thing as unseasonable weather for Jap killing. They have slain the Nips in the sub-zero cold of the Arctic regions, and they chopped them down when it was hitting 125 in the shade of palm trees. After the war was over, they went on to police them in Korea.

From Attu's bleak wastes to the lush jungles of the Pacific the men of the "Hourglass" Division have ranged in search of the enemy, and in doing so have earned two major honors.

At Attu the 7th gained the distinction of recapturing the first American soil taken by the Japanese. And at Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands the 7th, with the 4th Marines, won the honor of first wresting from the Japanese ground he held prior to Pearl Harbor.

The 7th, which was activated in 1940 under the command of then Major General Joseph W. Stilwell, started its battle against the Nips in May 1943, when its men hit the beaches of Attu. For three weeks, in weather that would have broken the spirit of many an Arctic explorer, the 7th was in bitter combat with the enemy. The battle spread into the mountains and into the valleys, and it was not until May 30, when the Japanese threw their all into a fanatical banzai attack that failed, was the battle for the Aleutian stronghold ended.

Three months later elements of the 7th assaulted Kiska only to find that the enemy had fled a few days earlier.

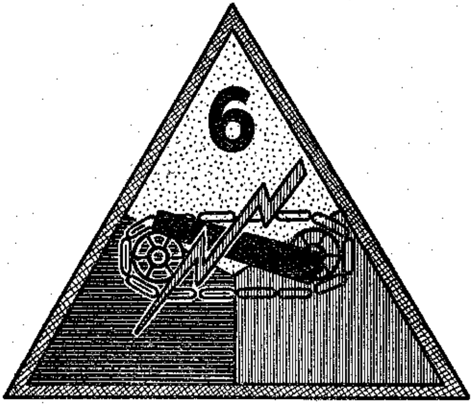
From here the 5th Armored turned east to cut off German units west of the Seine. Paris lay only 50 miles away, but the 5th swung north toward the junction of the Eure and Seine Rivers. In this natural pocket the Division trapped thousands of Nazis vainly attempting to cross the Seine and escape.

Paris liberated, the Victory Division started a fast drive to the Belgian border, 130 miles north. It cut through Compiègne Forest, crossed the Oise and Aisne Rivers, and then the Somme. A month later the Division was at Condé on the Belgian border.

New orders sent the outfit racing another 100 miles to the Meuse River. Speeding onward, the 5th Armored spearheaded the drive that liberated Luxembourg. On September 11, 1944, elements of the Victory Division crossed the Our River into Germany, and thus earned the distinction of being among the first Americans to fight on German soil.

In November the Victory Division, working with the 90th Infantry Division, crossed the Moselle River. Fighting hard in December during the "Bulge" period, the 5th Armored greeted 1945 by continuing to advance against the heaviest kind of opposition. At Coblenz, the 5th Armored smashed and then mopped up all enemy resistance.

By spring the 5th Armored Division had rolled to the Weser River, and in May, driving north of Brunswick, it reached the Elbe and crossed it. V-E Day found the Victory Division's sights set on Berlin.



6th Armored Division

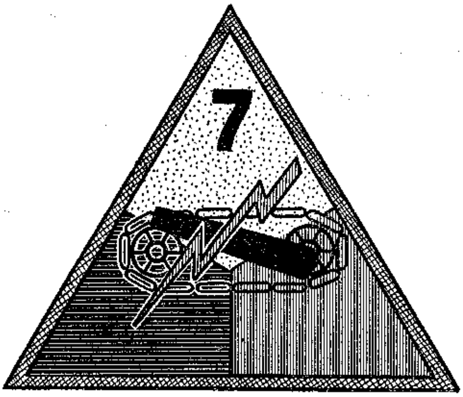
Armored Divisions are supposed to be able to travel pretty fast, but few have eclipsed the speed records set in France in the summer of 1944 by the men of the 6th Armored, who called themselves the "Super 6th" and more than justified their claim to the name. Landing in Normandy on July 24, the 6th Armored put its tanks in high gear and headed for the coast of Brittany. In two weeks, the Division had pulled up at the outskirts of Brest, where its Combat Command A trapped 40,000 Germans and earned the nickname of the "Brassiere Boys." During its dash, the Super 6th averaged 25 miles a day, and in one 24-hour period covered 48 miles. It was that sort of fast traveling that prompted the division commander, Major General Robert W. Grow, to exclaim to one of his staff, "These maps are too small. Give me a map large enough so that I won't run off it today."

Leaving Brest to the Infantry, the Super 6th cruised on down to Lorient, and then turned east and rumbled through Orléans, Autun, Nancy, and Metz. Across France, at Dijon, it met up with the Seventh Army moving north from the Mediterranean, and pushed its way to the Saar River, within sight of Germany.

Then came the winter counteroffensive, and the 6th Armored was shifted to the south of the Ardennes, just north of Mersch, Luxembourg, to relieve the 10th Armored. Five days later, it was in the thick of the action to the north of Bastogne. For 23 days, the Super 6th fought in the winter hell of the Bulge. Tank turrets froze, and tank doors wouldn't open. Rifle bolts got so stiff from the cold that they would operate only after being beaten with hand grenades. For five days, the Super 6th—now measuring distances in yards rather than miles—was pushed slowly back under the tremendous weight of the German assault. Then it held, and slowly the pendulum began to swing the other way, and the 6th Armored drove the enemy back.

The Germans threw everything they had at the Super 6th. Heavy artillery concentrations and barrages of rockets crashed incessantly, with tank and infantry forces charging behind them. Bombers blasted the 6th Armored from above. But the Division dug in, and by the time the enemy threat had been crushed, late in January, the Super 6th had pushed the Germans right across the Our River and back into their own country.

Then the American tankers began rolling again. Theirs wasn't all a war of machines, however. There was one sergeant, for instance—one among many like him—who, when his tanks were knocked out, seized a carbine, picked off 26 Jerries, and then, running out of ammunition, grabbed a submachine gun and shot three more. The men and machines of the 6th Armored added one more important page to their own military history when, on March 20, the Third and Seventh Armies were linked up by the junction of the 26th Infantry Division and the 6th Armored. By the time the Super 6th was through, it had convinced a lot of Nazis that maybe they weren't supermen after all.



7th Armored Division

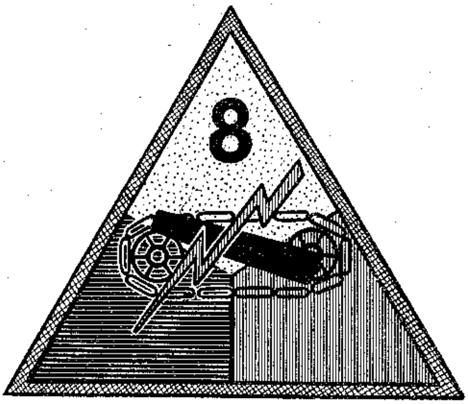
ANYBODY WHO COULDN'T UNDERSTAND the need for gas rationing late in 1944 and 1945 might stop and reflect for a minute on the combat career of the 7th Armored Division. During nine months of action, from August to May, the "Lucky 7th"—just one of 15 armored divisions that saw action in the European Theater of Operations—used up 3,127,151 gallons of fuel, well over 10,000 gallons a day. And at that it ran out of gas.

It was at Verdun that the 7th Armored had to halt and wait for its fuel to catch up with it. Landing in Normandy on August 10, it set out in the direction of Chartres and, before it stopped, had covered 620 miles in its first 21 days in Europe, passing through Reims, Melun and Château-Thierry on the way.

The Lucky 7th really got around. It traveled nearly 2,000 miles, and served under four armies and eight corps. After being refueled at Verdun, it headed for Metz, and battered away at the outlying fortifications of that stronghold along with Doughboys of the 5th Infantry Division. Then the 7th Armored was transferred up to Holland, under the British Second Army.

On December 16, the 7th Armored Division was at St.Vith, when the Germans launched their counteroffensive in the Ardennes. For the next month, it fought furiously in the Battle of the Bulge, first losing ground and then grimly battling its way back into its former positions. After the Germans were thrown back, the Division got a brief rest, and then, late in March, came back to the front and broke out into Germany after crossing the Rhine at Remagen, where the 9th Armored had seized the bridge. Roaming unchecked in enemy territory, the Lucky 7th was ultimately assigned to reducing the Ruhr pocket. The Germans tried to make the job as uncomfortable as possible, even turning flak guns primarily used for antiaircraft against the advancing 7th Armored. But the Division was not fazed by this, and had the last say when, on April 16, it forced an entire panzer corps to surrender to it.

From the Ruhr, the 7th Armored journeyed north again, rejoining the British north of the Elbe and pointing its tanks toward the Baltic Sea. It had made a specialty of collecting German cities—Giessen, Hemer, Menden, Grevesmühlen and Dassow were among the ones it had taken—but now it began to specialize in collecting Germans. It began picking up so many prisoners that merely controlling the flow of its prisoner traffic became a problem, and at one time it had 51,000 in its camps. By the war's end, the 7th Armored Division's total bag of prisoners was computed at 113,042—not a bad return for the expenditure of fuel.



8th Armored Division

Once known as the “Show Horse” Division, the 8th Armored Division proved it was a work-horse outfit in the brief time it was in combat against the Nazi military machine.

It would have been in the fight against the Wehrmacht much sooner had it not been so valuable as a training division. Before it sailed for overseas on Election Day, 1944, the “Iron Snake,” as it is now known, trained more than 50,000 officers and men, who were shipped abroad to fill gaps in eight other armored divisions.

When our tank forces took the severe mauling at Kasserine Pass, 4,000 trained replacements of the 8th Armored were shipped directly to Tunisia to help save the day, and launched the drive which pushed Rommel out of North Africa.

The 8th Armored reached France on January 4, 1945, and assembled in the Bacqueville area of upper Normandy. The German drive for Strasbourg brought a rush call for armor, and the division moved across France in the midst of a blizzard, skidding into Pont-à-Mousson three days and 350 miles later, only to find that the enemy thrust had been halted.

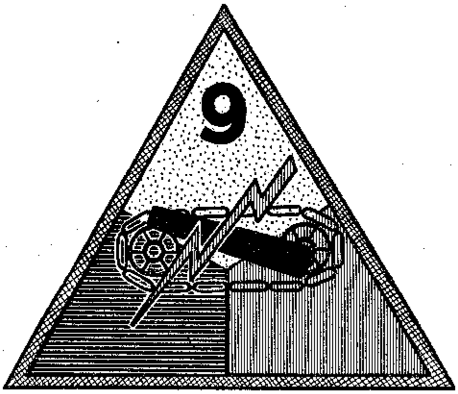
First taste of battle for the 8th Armored came in the Third Army's preliminary attack against the Moselle–Saar salient, Supporting the 94th Infantry Division, Combat Command A drove the crack 11th Panzer Division out of the fortress towns of Nennig, Berg and Sinz. The end of February found the 8th

Armored Division at Roermond, Holland, where it had been rushed secretly to relieve the British 7th Armored Division—part of the famed "Desert Rats" of Africa—and join the Ninth Army.

The Roer crossing was in progress, and Major General John M. Devine pushed the 8th Armored across to take Merbeck and Tetelrath. Combat Command B captured Lintfort and Rheinberg to clean up the west bank of the river, overcoming cross-fire from panzerfausts, mortars, burp guns, mines and antitank weapons. The men of the "Iron Snake," meeting opposition all the way, rolled through Ossenberg, Broth, Grunthal and Millingen, as the Germans fought to get all possible troops and equipment across the Rhine.

The Rhine crossing was made by the Division on March 27, all men and equipment crossing within 24 hours. The 8th Armored then took on the 116th Panzer Division in its drive toward Dorsten, keypoint of the northern flank of the then forming Ruhr River pocket. Plunging past Dorsten, the 8th Armored fought through Polsum, Kirchellen, Zweckel, Buer Massel and Kol Berlich, grinding down compressed German opposition.

Came a shift in Allied plans, and the 8th Armored drove toward Soest, taking Collinghausen, Nordert and Ebbinghausen. The Division fought on into Unna, near Dortmund, and then was pulled out of combat and sent rolling 100 miles to Wolfenbuttel. From there the 8th Armored moved farther south, and soon was massed around Blankenburg, at the foot of the Harz Mountains. Following heavy air and artillery attacks in the morning, the tank-infantry assault was made, and the city was captured before dark. This was the last major battle waged by the 8th Armored Division. After V-E Day, the division moved to Chotieschau, Czechoslovakia.



9th Armored Division

WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION of the titanic clash at El Alamein, no tank engagement in World War II will be longer remembered than the dashing armored coup which first put the American Army across the Rhine at Remagen bridge.

All Allied commanders—indeed, the world—applauded this bold action which was one of the major developments leading to the collapse of the German Army.

The 9th Armored accomplished this historic feat.

Striking with lightning speed, scorning all risks, the 9th Armored moved so swiftly that it had established a bridgehead before the Nazis could demolish the bridge or prepare defenses across the river.

Military authorities have estimated that the feat of the 9th Armored saved a minimum of 5,000 American dead and 10,000 wounded.

The 9th Armored, which was activated in 1942, was late in getting overseas. It crossed to England in August of 1944 and did not reach Normandy until a month later. But once on fighting soil it wasted no time. In six days after hitting France the 9th Armored was in Luxembourg near the German frontier.

Looked upon as a "Little Brother" by the bigger, older, and more experienced armored divisions such as the 1st, 2d and 3d Armored Divisions the 9th Armored proved it had what it takes when Rundstedt launched his mighty winter counteroffensive.

When the Nazis struck along the VIII Corps front the "Little Brother" 9th Armored, with no real combat experience, was the most powerful unit present to oppose the onslaught.

In its first real fight the Division's three combat commands were forced to fight on separate fronts. Command B made a six-day stand at St.Vith against superior strength. Command A fought ten days near Echternach, then, after an all night march without rest, launched its part in the operation that resulted in the breaking of the siege of Bastogne.

The third 9th combat command received a unit citation for its contribution to the epic of Bastogne. It stood up against the German juggernaut and delayed it for 36 hours, thus giving the 101st Airborne time to dig in for the defense of the city.

Proved in battle now, the 9th Armored was sent into the offensive between the Roer and Rhine Rivers. It couldn't be stopped. In seven smashing, driving days it rolled from river to river.

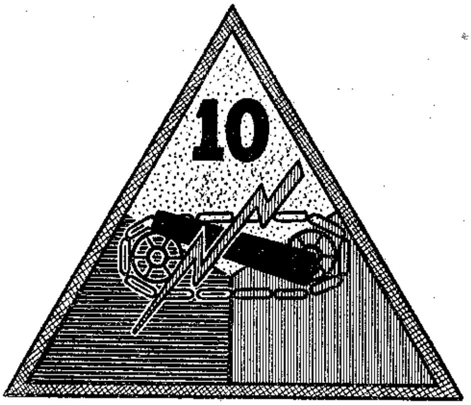
And then it electrified the world by its action at Remagen bridge.

After its crossing of the Rhine the 9th Armored raced to Limburg, brooking no opposition, and there released thousands of Allied prisoners of war.

Then the 9th turned east, serving as the spearhead of the First Army's thrust toward the Russian lines. In full cry now, the Division, no longer a "Little Brother," encircled Leipzig, paving the way for the fall of that key city.

The 9th Armored's final assignment was in the Sudetenland.

The 9th Armored Division was a little late getting into action, but once turned loose it never put on the brakes. It was in high all the time.



10th Armored Division

November 1, 1944, is a memorable day for the "Tigers" of the 10th Armored Division. On that day the outfit began five busy months of combat during which it bagged 30,000 prisoners and took 450 cities and towns.

The Tiger Division didn't begin its overseas service until the war on the Western Front had been under way for three months, but the 10th got into action in time to establish its claim to three big "firsts":

First Third Army division to enter Germany.

First Third Army division to capture a major German city—Trier.

First Third Army division to stop the Germans at Bastogne during the Ardennes breakthrough.

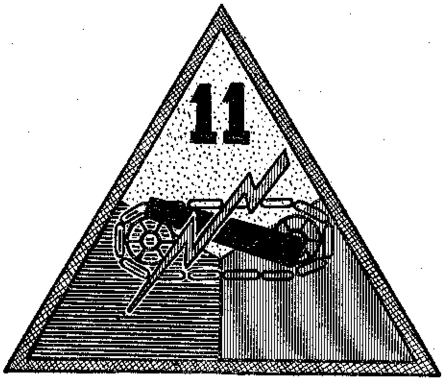
It was Combat Command B of the Tigers that held out at Bastogne, side by side with the 101st Airborne, while Germans attacking from all sides tried to crush the American forces waiting for relief to come through from the outside.

The Tigers first growled in anger in the Metz–Nancy area, and subsequently fought at the Siegfried and Maginot Lines, in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany. During 12 crowded days that ended with the seizure of Trier, the 10th Armored cleared a good deal of the Saar–Moselle triangle, earning special praise from General Patton, crossed the Saar, captured Saarburg, took a total of 65 towns, and rounded up 10,000 prisoners, including 4,500 at Trier alone.

Toward the end of the war in Europe, the Tigers were shifted to the Seventh Army and lashed deep into southern Germany. They captured Neustadt, helped the 63d Division take the famous city of Heidelberg, and at Uffing, in Bavaria, made an unexpected catch of 300 Germans, including a handful of colonels in civilian clothes, who were hiding in the town despite posted signs saying that it was a neutral zone.

On V-E Day the Tigers were in the western part of the supposedly impregnable Southern Redoubt, where the Germans had boasted they would make a last, unbeatable stand. But the Tigers were no longer surprised by German plans gone awry. They remembered their capture of Neuschwanstein Castle, for instance, collection point for millions of dollars' worth of artistic loot the Nazis had stripped from all over Europe. At the castle, the 10th Armored came across a letter of directions from Hermann Goering, art-collector extraordinary, in which he advised his subordinates that he would use the whole Luftwaffe, if necessary, to transport captured treasures to Germany. No wonder the German Air Force didn't seem to know what it was doing.

The Tigers settled down for guard duty at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, scene of the 1932 winter Olympics.



11th Armored Division

It is generally conceded that thunderbolts travel pretty fast, but nobody ever suspected that a whole armored division of "Thunderbolts" could strike as quickly as the 11th Armored Division did in the winter of 1944-45.

The Thunderbolt Division (it shares the nickname with the 83d Infantry Division) was crossing the English Channel in mid-December, when Rundstedt launched his counteroffensive. The Allies were in desperate need of all the reinforcements they could get, and a brand-new armored division could mean a lot.

The 11th Armored hit the beaches of Normandy one morning and instantly set off on a forced march, skidding into Neufchâteau, Belgium, at midnight of the same night.

The next day—just 24 hours after hitting European soil for the first time—the Thunderbolts roared into action. They had a very definite mission: to get astride the vital Neufchâteau–Bastogne highway and prevent the Germans from gaining control of it. The 11th Armored jumped off in an attack, and the Germans had to revise any supply plans they had involving that critical highway.

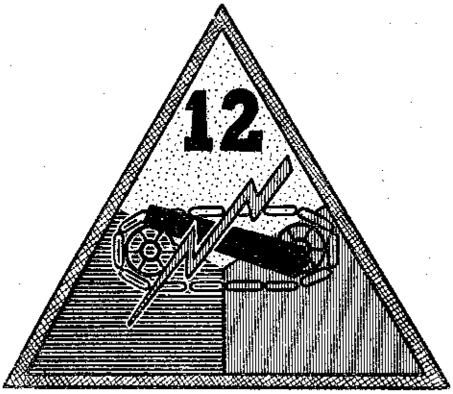
Rarely in military history had an armored division gone into action so quickly from so far behind the lines.

Once started, the Thunderbolts kept on rumbling toward the heart of Europe. In January, they continued to fight in Belgium, and the next month, with the 6th Armored, they took Trois

Vierges and Goedange. They spearheaded the Allied drive across the Kyll River, fought through northern Luxembourg, and drove on to the Rhine, over-running Kirschweiler, Dochweiler and Winnweiler.

Swerving to the south, the Thunderbolts earned themselves new honors by becoming the first American unit to enter Austria. On their way, they paused long enough, west of Kaiserslautern, to help capture two German armies—the First and Seventh. In March, the Thunderbolts crossed the Rhine, drove toward Nürnberg, and sent two columns racing into Bavaria and finally joining up at Cham, 28 miles northeast of Regensburg and 1,200 feet high in the Alps. They captured Linz, on the Danube, and on V-E Day, were assembled at Früdenthal.

A few weeks later, while on occupation duty near Oberdonau, the Thunderbolts started reckoning up their combat achievements. In only a few months of action, they discovered, the 11th Armored had taken a total of 76,229 prisoners—an average of 600 a day and twice as many as were taken by the entire American Army during the last war.



12th Armored Division

SOMEONE MUST HAVE TIED A CAN to the tails of the "Hellcats" of the 12th Armored Division when they rolled into Bavaria to tangle with crack troops and armor of the Nazi Army. For 37 days the men and machines of this slugging outfit lashed at the Wehrmacht without let-up, and at the finish had compiled an astounding combat record.

In this drive the Hellcats knocked most of Bavaria off the German-held map, conquering 22,000 square miles. They liberated 8,413 Allied prisoners of war (mostly Americans), and freed 20,000 slave laborers. But they captured prisoners even faster than they released them. When the 12th Armored had completed its drive through Bavaria, 63,000 Germans were enclosed in its barbed-wire stockades.

The outfit first hit combat in December 1944, near the Maginot Line in France. It helped in the closing of the Colmar pocket, and then swung north to the Siegfried Line. In hard fighting, it spearheaded the Third Army's drive for the encirclement of the Germans in the Saar, and then went back to the Seventh Army for the push across the Rhine.

Probably the Hellcats' biggest achievement—and it ranks with the top feats of the war—was the capture intact of a bridge across the Danube at Dillingen. This job was of tremendous help to the advance of the Seventh Army into Austria, allowing the Americans to pour men and supplies across the Danube in a ceaseless flow. Because of a garbled radio message to headquarters, this vital bridge came close to not being used. An officer radioed, "Have bridge of Danube, and it's blue." Somehow, the "blue" was changed to "blown" and headquarters was searching for another bridge when the correction came through.

A poll conducted by the *Hellcat News* revealed that the Doughs of the 12th Armored considered the capture of the Alsatian town of Herlisheim their toughest job.

It was in defense of this small village, situated on what 12th Armored Doughs and Tankers call "Purple Heart Plain" that the Division wrote the bloodiest chapter in its history. For 12 days the Hellcats fought two crack divisions, the 10th SS Panzer and the 553d Volksgrenadier. Wave after wave of German infantry and tank combinations smashed at the Hellcat front. The 12th Armored, barely a month in combat, repulsed them all.

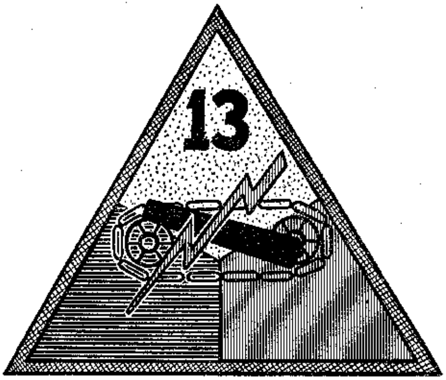
For its part in sealing off the Colmar pocket, the 12th Armored was authorized by the French to wear the Colmar coat of arms, and many individual awards were made by the French to members of the division.

On March 17, the Hellcats jumped off near Trier to spearhead the Third Army's assault on the Rhineland. The Germans threw everything they could muster in defense, but the Hellcats reached the Rhine in three days, and in three more they occupied Ludwigshafen, Speyer and Germersheim.

Eight days later the 70th found itself as the point unit in the Seventh Army's drive across southern Germany. It was in this lightning strike that the Dillingen bridge was captured, providing an artery through which Allied troops flooded into southern Germany for the climactic campaign of the European war. The enemy tried everything to knock out the precious span, but the 12th Armored held it against aircraft and artillery attack until troops of the 3d Infantry Division arrived to take over the job.

The Hellcats then took to the trail, once again as the tip of the Seventh Army's flying wedge. With the Germans on the run, the 12th Armored captured airfields, planes, war factories, and thousands of prisoners. It liberated 2,800 prisoners from Landsberg Prison, where Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf*.

It took the 12th Armored but 37 days to clear a path from the Rhine to Austria.



13th Armored Division

THE 13TH ARMORED ("BLACK CAT") DIVISION was one of the last outfits to clear this country for overseas combat, but in the little time the Black Cats were in action they clawed and scratched and bedevilled the Nazis just as efficiently as any of the older and more experienced outfits.

The Black Cats didn't leave this country for the European Theater until late January 1945, and did not get into action against the Panzers until the closing stages of the Allied drive in southern Germany. Working with General Patton's Third Army, the Black Cats were part of the relentless surge that by-passed Berchtesgaden in the race to link up with the Russians. In this drive the men of the 13th Armored were never stopped, and fought with the skill and coolness of hardened veterans.

Late in April 1945, the 13th Armored was at Alterhofen, and shortly afterward the division was across the Danube River, east of Regensburg at a point two miles southeast of Straubing.

On May 2—less than a week before the Nazi capitulation—the 13th Armored Division had hammered its way to Adolf Hitler's birthplace, Braunau, five miles from the Inn River.

It was in this closing action that a platoon of Black Cats captured a German major who was so anxious to put himself in good light with the Yanks that he gave away the location of a Nazi general's headquarters. The Yanks rolled up to the place to investigate and made quite a profitable haul—two generals with their staffs.

The experience of Lieutenant Colonel Dale E. Means of Valier, Pennsylvania, an assistant chief of staff of the Black Cat Division, illustrates the coolness of the Cats in combat. Lieutenant Colonel Means was captured during the clearing out of Straubing, and held prisoner for four hours. He attempted to talk his captors into surrender. They refused. He then told them that his tanks and artillery would blow the town to bits. The Nazis again refused. Finally, the American said, "Let's see the mayor." The Nazis agreed, and the Colonel was OK, because he knew the office of the town's No. 1 man was already in Yank hands.

14th Armored Division

THE 14TH ARMORED IS NOT KNOWN AS THE "Liberator" Division for nothing.

It has earned that name.

In its more than 500 miles of ranging over Germany and Nazi-held territory the men and machines of the 14th Armored freed more than 20,000 Allied prisoners of war.

And it was poison to the German war machine.

The 14th Armored took upward of 50,000 German prisoners. It captured or destroyed 500 or more German tanks. It captured 100 self-propelled guns. It put 500 Nazi artillery pieces out of action. It overran and crushed 400 ack-ack guns. It captured or destroyed more than 1,000,000 small arms. More than 400 aircraft bearing the swastika fell to its antiaircraft guns, and it destroyed 50,000 tons of enemy munitions.

Nothing German was safe from the hurtling 14th. It captured 2,000 railroad cars and took intact 100 locomotives. It seized 200 factories and before the Nazi collapse it had liberated or captured 1,000 cities, towns and villages.

Activated at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, in 1942, the 14th Armored Division was destined to fight with two armies in the liberation of Europe—the Seventh and Third.

The 14th Armored saw its first combat in the Vosges Mountains. Here it breached the Nazi defenses and poured out into the broad Alsatian plain, where it launched a drive from

Hagenau that culminated in the capture of Wissembourg and the crossing of the German frontier.

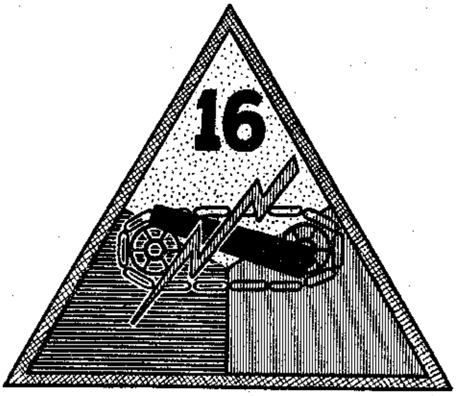
No armored division played a bigger part in thwarting Rundstedt's counteroffensive than did the 14th. It was largely due to the 14th's do-or-die stand that the Nazis' hope for overrunning Alsace and recapturing Strasbourg was foiled. For days the 14th Armored fought a terrific defensive battle against vastly superior strength.

At Hatten and Rittershofen the Germans threw three divisions—two panzer and one panzergrenadier—at the 14th Armored. The Division came out mauled and bloody, but Strasbourg, which hung in the balance during the melee, was not recaptured by the Nazis.

The 14th Armored again went on the offensive when it cracked the Siegfried Line at two places and drove to the Rhine at Germersheim. It rolled across the Rhine at Worms and captured Lohr, Bad Bruckenau, Neustadt and other towns. Then it swung south and liberated 5,000 prisoners at Hammelburg, and outflanked Bayreuth and Nürnberg. The 14th Armored then was transferred to Patton's Third Army. Teamed with the 86th Infantry Division, the 14th took Augsburg and drove to the infamous prison camp at Moosburg where 110,000 Allied prisoners were held.

The Americans gave the German garrison five hours in which to make an unconditional surrender. SS troops opened fire on the Yanks. Ninety minutes later the tanks of the 14th Armored were rolling through the prison camp.

In its last long dash the Liberators crossed the Danube and pushed to the Isar River. They were still rolling, still flattening the Nazis when the war ended.



16th Armored Division

The 16th Armored Division averaged 8,000 prisoners per day while it was in combat.

But it was only in combat one day.

That will always be a memorable day for the men of the 16th. Swarming into Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, after long moves across the continent of Europe, the 16th Armored decisively captured the city famed both for its beer and as the seat of the Skoda munitions works.

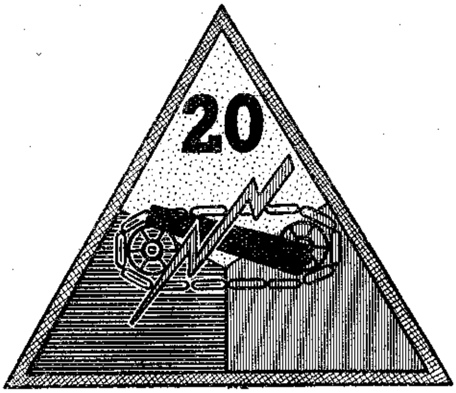
There was only one jarring note to the last-minute triumph. Allied bombers, seeking out the Skoda plants, had inadvertently hit the beer factories as well.

The 16th Armored arrived in France on February 5, 1945, and was subsequently assigned to the Third Army. Traveling to Nürnberg, the division got there on April 28 for final precombat training. On May 4 it leaped to Waidhaus, 80 miles away, and two days later launched its attack on the beer city, at the far end of the American line of penetration into Czechoslovakia.

After its brief flurry of combat, the 16th Armored had the trying job of herding together German soldiers and civilians attempting to flee from the Russian forces in Prague.

One well remembered tank of the 16th Armored never did fight at all. Separated from the division in France when the railroad car on which it was lashed had to be side-tracked, the tank and the crew set out determinedly to rejoin their outfit. The tank men raced from France to Belgium, into Luxembourg and Germany, and on into Czechoslovakia. Finally they rumbled into Pilsen.

But by the time they got there the war had ended.



20th Armored Division

Major General Orlando Ward was in action during only a few months of the European War, but he saw its beginning and its end. Arriving in North Africa in November 1942, with the 1st Armored Division, he was wounded in Tunisia the following April, and returned to the United States. Just two years later, he came back to action as commanding general of the 20th Armored, one of the last American divisions to be committed to battle in the European Theater of Operations.

The 20th Armored had made itself felt long before it went overseas. Thousands of men trained in its ranks had been shipped to Europe and assigned to other fighting units as armored replacements.

But not until April 1945, did the Division get a chance to do some fighting under its own colors. Then it turned up on the Seventh Army front in southern Germany, as part of the force advancing on Munich. On its way, smashing into Salzburg just behind spearheading elements of the 3d Infantry Division, the 20th Armored bagged a banner crop of high-ranking Nazis, including three lieutenant generals, a major general, and Dr. Paul Schmidt, chief of the Press Department of the German Foreign Office.

Herr Dr. Schmidt was an especially rich find. When he was nabbed, he had with him a brief case containing 85,000 German marks and 1,000 kroner.

After swinging south of Munich to cut off German escape routes from the falling city, the 20th Armored Division moved into an area north of Lake Chiem and, in June, was stationed at Traunstein, Germany.

When the 20th's commander left the front, in 1943, the vaunted Afrika Korps was still very much in action, and the Allies were still wincing from the blows they had taken in such battles as Kasserine Pass. When he got back, there was no Afrika Korps, and there were very few corps of any kind doing anything but moving backward fast, or surrendering. It was a contrast any American would have enjoyed.

APPENDIX I

ORDER OF BATTLE OF U.S. FORCES

(The order of battle of our Allies is not shown below army level, except to show U.S. divisions under their operational control)

European Theater of Operations

(As of May 7, 1945)

Unit	*Commander*
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES	GENERAL OF THE ARMY D. D. EISENHOWER
Northern Group of Armies (21st Army Group)	F.M. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery
Canadian First Army	General H. D. G. Crerar
British Second Army	Lt.Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey
XVIII Corps (Airborne)	Maj.Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway
5 Armored Division	Maj.Gen. L. E. Oliver
7 Armored Division	Maj.Gen. R. W. Hasbrouck
82 Airborne Division	Maj.Gen. James M. Gavin
8 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Bryant E. Moore
Central Group of Armies (12th Army Group)	General Omar N. Bradley
U.S. Ninth Army	Lt.Gen. William H. Simpson
XIII Corps	Maj.Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr.
35 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Paul W. Baade
84 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. A. R. Bolling
102 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Frank A. Keating

Unit	*Commander*
XVI Corps	Maj.Gen. John B. Anderson
29 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Charles H. Gerhardt
75 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Ray E. Porter
79 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Ira T. Wyche
95 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Harry L. Twaddle
XIX Corps	Maj.Gen. Raymond S. McLain
2 Armored Division	Maj.Gen. Isaac D. White
8 Armored Division	Maj.Gen. John M. Devine
30 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Leland S. Hobbs
83 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Robert C. Macon
U.S. First Army	Gen. Courtney H. Hodges
78 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Edward P. Parker, Jr.
VII Corps	Lt.Gen. J. Lawton Collins
3 Armored Division	Brig.Gen. Doyle O. Hickey
9 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Louis A. Craig
69 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Emil F. Reinhardt
104 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Terry M. Allen
VIII Corps	Maj.Gen. Troy H. Middleton
6 Armored Division	Brig.Gen. George W. Read, Jr.
76 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. William R. Schmidt
87 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Frank L. Culin, Jr.
89 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Thomas D. Finley
U.S. Third Army	Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.
4 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Harold W. Blakeley
70 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Allison J. Barnett

Unit	*Commander*
III Corps	Maj.Gen. James A. Van Fleet
14 Armored Division	Maj.Gen. Albert C. Smith
99 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Walter E. Lauer
V Corps	Maj.Gen. Clarence R. Huebner
9 Armored Division	Maj.Gen. John W. Leonard
16 Armored Division	Brig.Gen. John L. Pierce
1 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Clift Andrus
2 Infantry Division	Maj. Gen. Walter M. Robertson
97 Infantry Division	Brig.Gen. Milton B. Halsey
XII Corps	Maj.Gen. S. LeRoy Irwin
4 Armored Division	Maj.Gen. William M. Hoge
11 Armored Division	Maj.Gen. Holmes E. Dager
5 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Albert E. Brown
26 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Willard S. Paul
90 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Herbert L. Earnest
XX Corps	Lt.Gen. Walton H. Walker
13 Armored Division	Maj.Gen. John Milliken
65 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Stanley E. Reinhart
71 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Willard G. Wyman
80 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Horace L. McBride
U.S. Fifteenth Army	Lt.Gen. Leonard T. Gerow
66 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Herman F. Kramer
106 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Donald A. Stroh
XXII Corps	Maj.Gen. Ernest N. Harmon
17 Airborne Division	Maj.Gen. William M. Miley
94 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Harry J. Malony

Unit	*Commander*
XXIII Corps	Maj.Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey
28 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Norman D. Cota
Southern Goup of Armies (6th Army Group)	Gen. Jacob L. Devers
U.S. Seventh Army	Lt.Gen. Alexander M. Patch
12 Armored Division	Maj.Gen. Roderick R. Allen
63 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Louis E. Hibbs
45 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Robert T. Frederick
100 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Withers A. Burress
XXI Corps	Maj.Gen. Frank W. Milburn
101 Airborne Division	Maj.Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor
36 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. John E. Dahlquist
XV Corps	Lt.Gen. Wade H. Haislip
20 Armored Division	Maj.Gen. Orlando Ward
3 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. John W. O'Daniel
42 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Harry J. Collins
86 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Harris M. Melasky
VI Corps	Maj.Gen. Edward H. Brooks
10 Armored Division	Maj.Gen. W. H. H. Morris, Jr.
44 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. William F. Dean
103 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe
SHAEF Reserve	
First Allied Airborne Army	Lt.Gen. Lewis H. Brereton
13 Airborne Division	Maj.Gen. Elbridge G. Chapman, Jr.

Mediterranean Theater of Operations

(As of May 2, 1945)

Unit	*Commander*
15th Army Group	Gen. Mark W. Clark
U.S. Fifth Army	Lt.Gen. Lucian K. Truscott
II Corps	Lt.Gen. Geoffrey Keyes
10 Mountain Division	Maj.Gen. George P. Hays
85 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. John B. Coulter
88 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Paul W. Kendall
VI Corps	Maj.Gen. W. D. Crittenberger
1 Armored Division	Maj.Gen. Vernon E. Prichard
34 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Charles L. Bolté
92 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Edward M. Almond
British Eighth Army	Lt.Gen. Sir. R. L. McCreery
91 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. William G. Livesay

Pacific Theater

(As of August 14, 1945)

GHQ. U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE PACIFIC	GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR
U.S. Sixth Army	Gen. Walter Krueger
40 Infantry Division	Brig.Gen. Donald J. Myers
11 Airborne Division	Maj.Gen. Joseph M. Swing
I Corps	Maj.Gen. Innis P. Swift
25 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Charles L. Mullins
33 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Percy W. Clarkson
41 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Jens A. Doe

Unit	*Commander*
IX Corps	Maj.Gen. Charles W. Ryder
77 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Andrew D. Bruce
81 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Paul J. Mueller
XI Corps	Lt.Gen. Charles P. Hall
43 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Leonard F. Wing
Americal Division	Maj.Gen. William H. Arnold
1 Cavalry Division	Maj.Gen. William C. Chase
U.S. Eighth Army	Lt.Gen. R. L. Eichelberger
93 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Harry H. Johnson
96 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. James L. Bradley
X Corps	Maj.Gen. Franklin C. Sibert
24 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff
31 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Clarence A. Martin
XIV Corps	Lt.Gen. Oscar W. Griswold
6 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Charles E. Hurdis
32 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. William H. Gill
37 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Robert S. Beightler
38 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Frederick A. Irving
U.S. Tenth Army	Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell
XXIV Corps	Lt.Gen. John R. Hodge
7 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Archibald V. Arnold
27 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. George W. Griner
U.S. Army Forces, Middle Pacific	Lt.Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr.
98 Infantry Division	Maj.Gen. Arthur M. Harper

APPENDIX II

CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES, U.S. ARMY, 1941-45

Battle participation stars have been awarded for the following campaigns. Battle participation credit for the campaigns noted by asterisks may be awarded by the appropriate theater commander to units or individuals who actually engaged the enemy in the combat zone after the closing date.

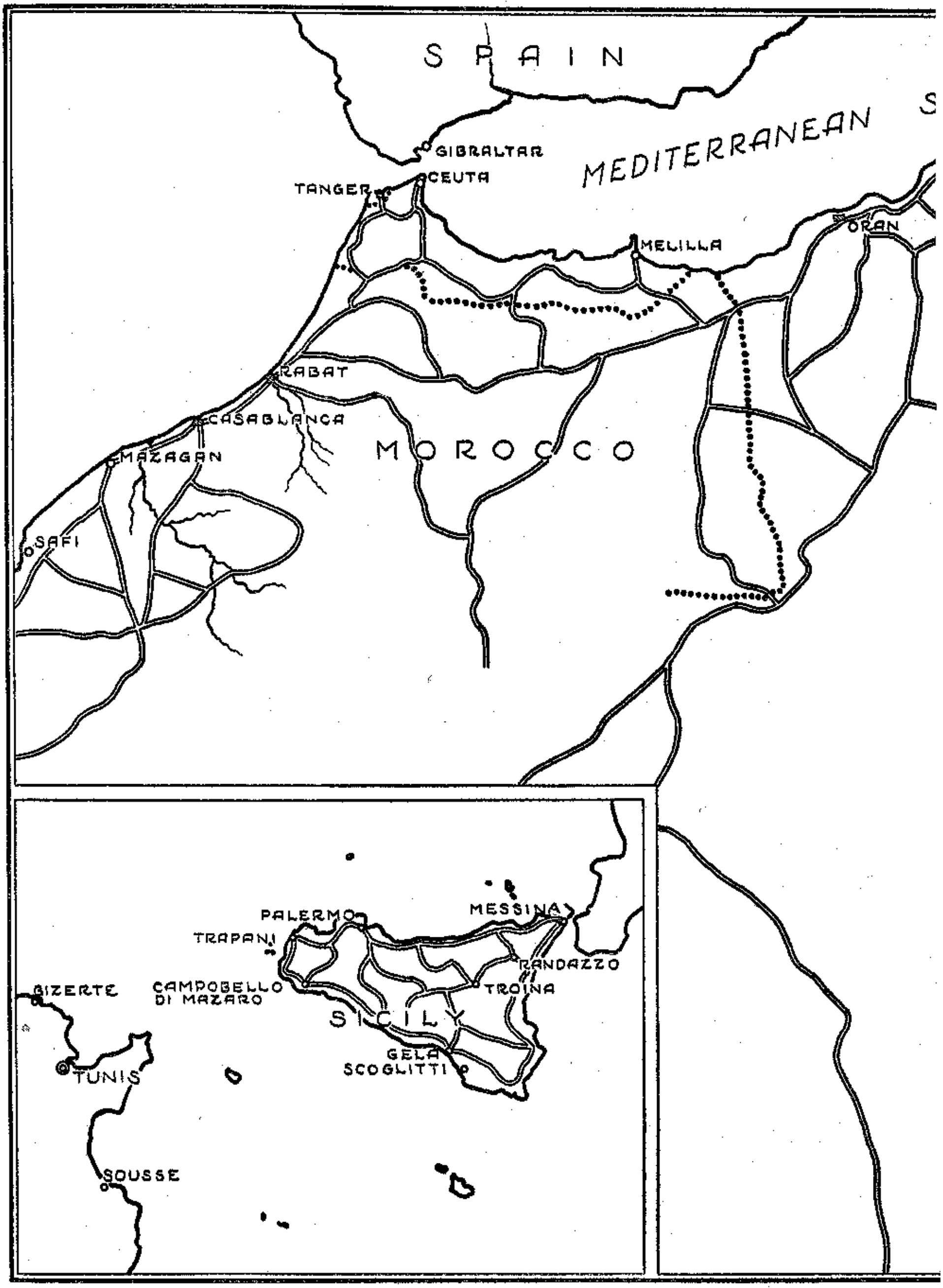
European - African - Middle Eastern Theater

Egypt-Libya	June 11, 1942 to February 12, 1943
Air Offensive: Europe	July 4, 1942 to June 5, 1944
Algeria-French Morocco	November 8 to 11, 1942
Tunisia: Air	November 8, 1942 to May 13, 1943
Ground	November 17, 1942 to May 13, 1943
Sicily: Air	May 14 to August 17, 1943
Ground	July 9 to August 17, 1943
Naples-Foggia: Air	August 18, 1943 to January 21, 1944
Ground	September 9, 1943 to January 21, 1944
Rome-Arno	January 22 to September 9, 1944
Normandy	June 6 to July 24, 1944
Northern France	July 25 to September 14, 1944
Southern France	August 15 to September 14, 1944
North Apennines	September 10, 1944 to April 4, 1945
Rhineland	September 15, 1944 to March 21, 1945
Ardennes	December 16, 1944 to January 25, 1945
Central Europe	March 22 to May 11, 1945
Po Valley	April 5 to May 8, 1945

Asiatic - Pacific Theater

Central Pacific	December 7, 1941 to December 6, 1943
Burma	December 7, 1941 to May 26, 1942
Philippine Islands	December 7, 1941 to May 10, 1942
East Indies	January 1 to July 22, 1942
India-Burma	April 2, 1942 to January 28, 1945
Air Offensive: Japan	April 17, 1942 to September 2, 1945
Aleutian Islands	June 3, 1942 to August 24, 1943
China Defensive	July 4, 1942 to May 4, 1945
China Offensive	May 5, 1945 to September 2, 1945
Papua	July 23, 1942 to January 23, 1943
Guadalcanal	August 7, 1942 to February 21, 1943
New Guinea	January 24, 1943 to December 31, 1944*
Northern Solomons	February 22, 1943 to November 21, 1944*
Eastern Mandates: Air	December 7, 1943 to April 16, 1944*
Ground	January 31 to June 14, 1944*
Bismarck Archipelago	December 15, 1943 to November 27, 1944*
Western Pacific: Air	April 17, 1944 to September 2, 1945
Ground	June 15, 1944 to September 2, 1945
Southern Philippines	October 17, 1944 to July 4, 1945*
Luzon	January 9, 1945 to July 4, 1945*
Central Burma	January 29, 1945 to July 15, 1945
Ryukyus	March 26, 1945 to July 2, 1945

MAPS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ORAN
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CASABLANCA
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MOROCCO
PALERMO
MESSINA
TRAPANI
RANDAZZO
BIZERTE
CAMPOBELLO DI MAZARO
TROINA
SICILY
GELA
SCOGLITTI
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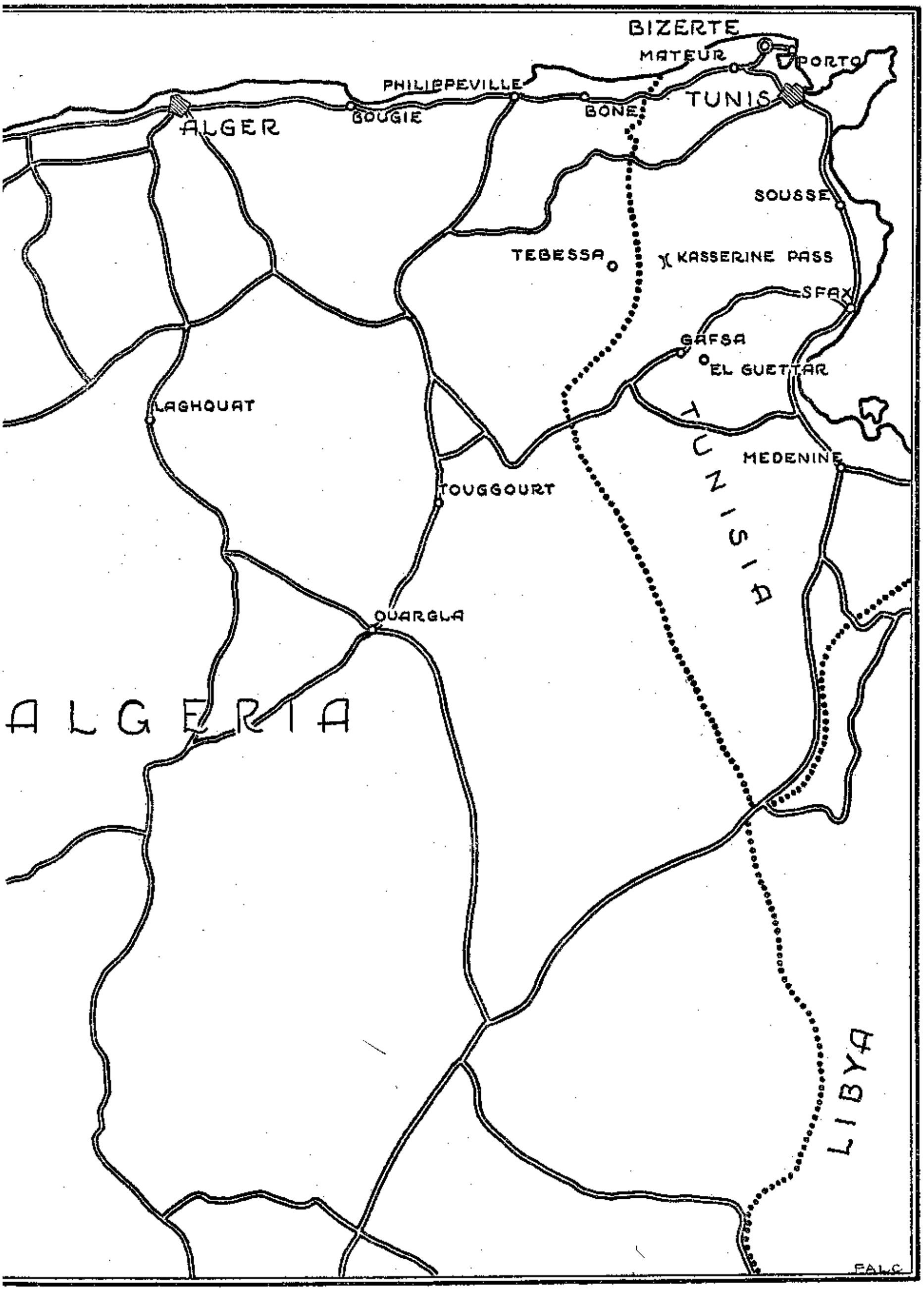
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ALGER
BOUGIE
BONE
SOUSSE
TEBESSA
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SFAX
GAFSA
EL GUETTAR
LAGHOUAT
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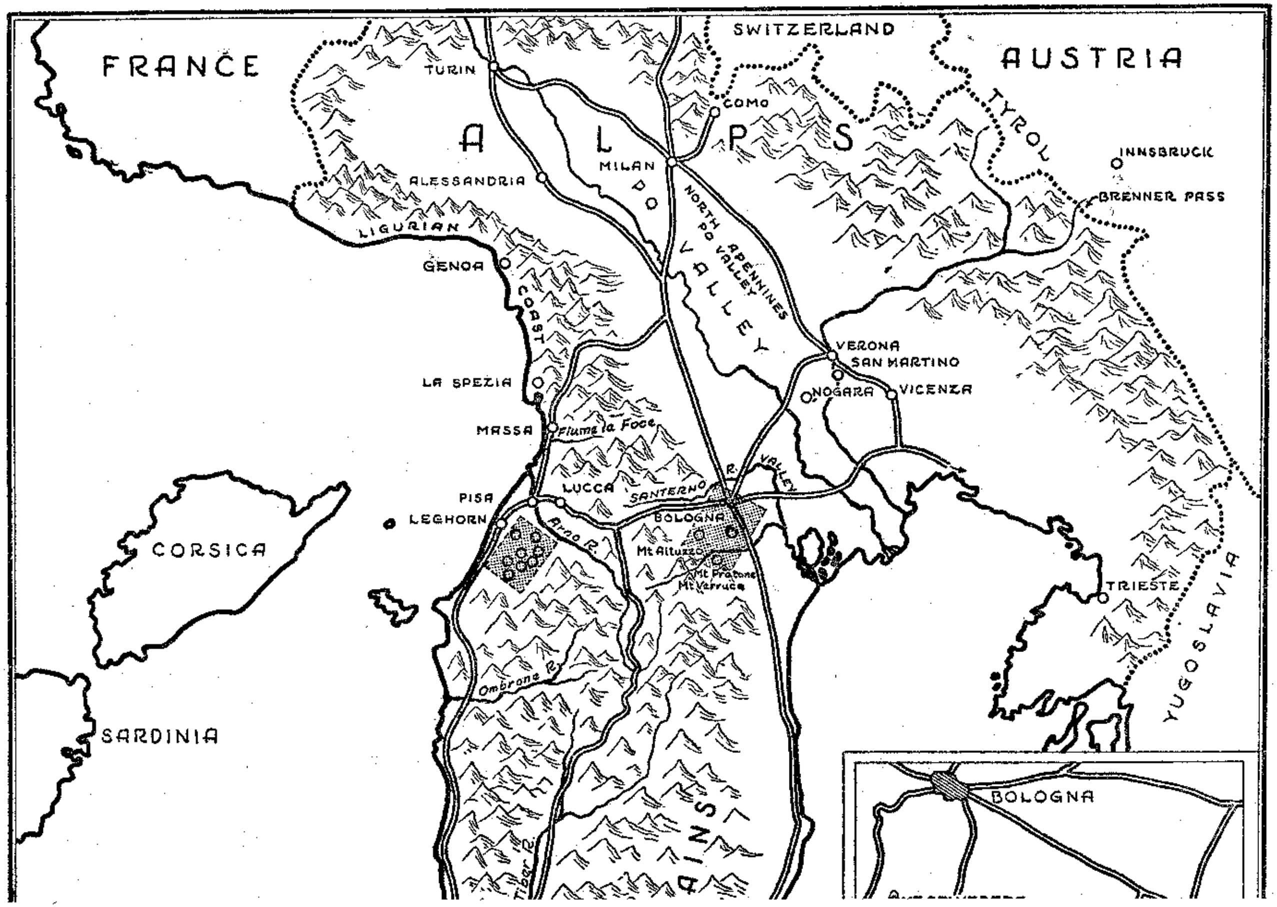
OUARGLA
ALGERIA
LIBYA
F.A.L.C.

Map 1: North Africa and Sicily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BRENNER PASS
ALPS
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ALESSANDRIA
PO VALLEY
NORTH APENNINES PO VALLEY
LIGURIAN COAST
GENOA
LA SPEZIA
MASSA
Fiume la Foce
VERONA
SAN MARTINO
NOGARA
VICENZA
PISA
LEGHORN
LUCCA
SANTERNO R. VALLEY
BOLOGNA
Mt Altuzzo
Mt Pratone
Mt Verruca
Arno R.
Ombrone R.
Tiber R.
TRIESTE
YUGOSLAVIA
CORSICA
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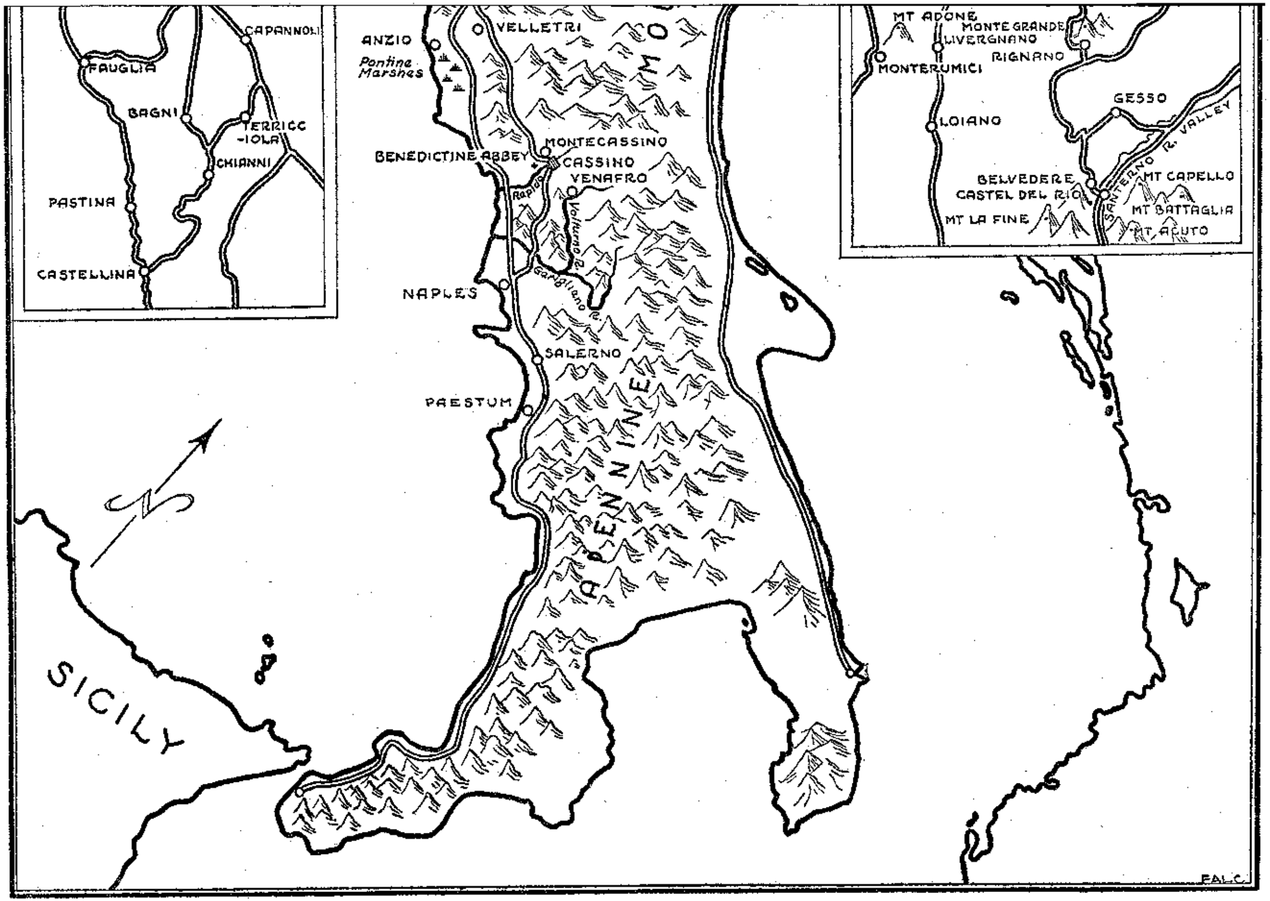
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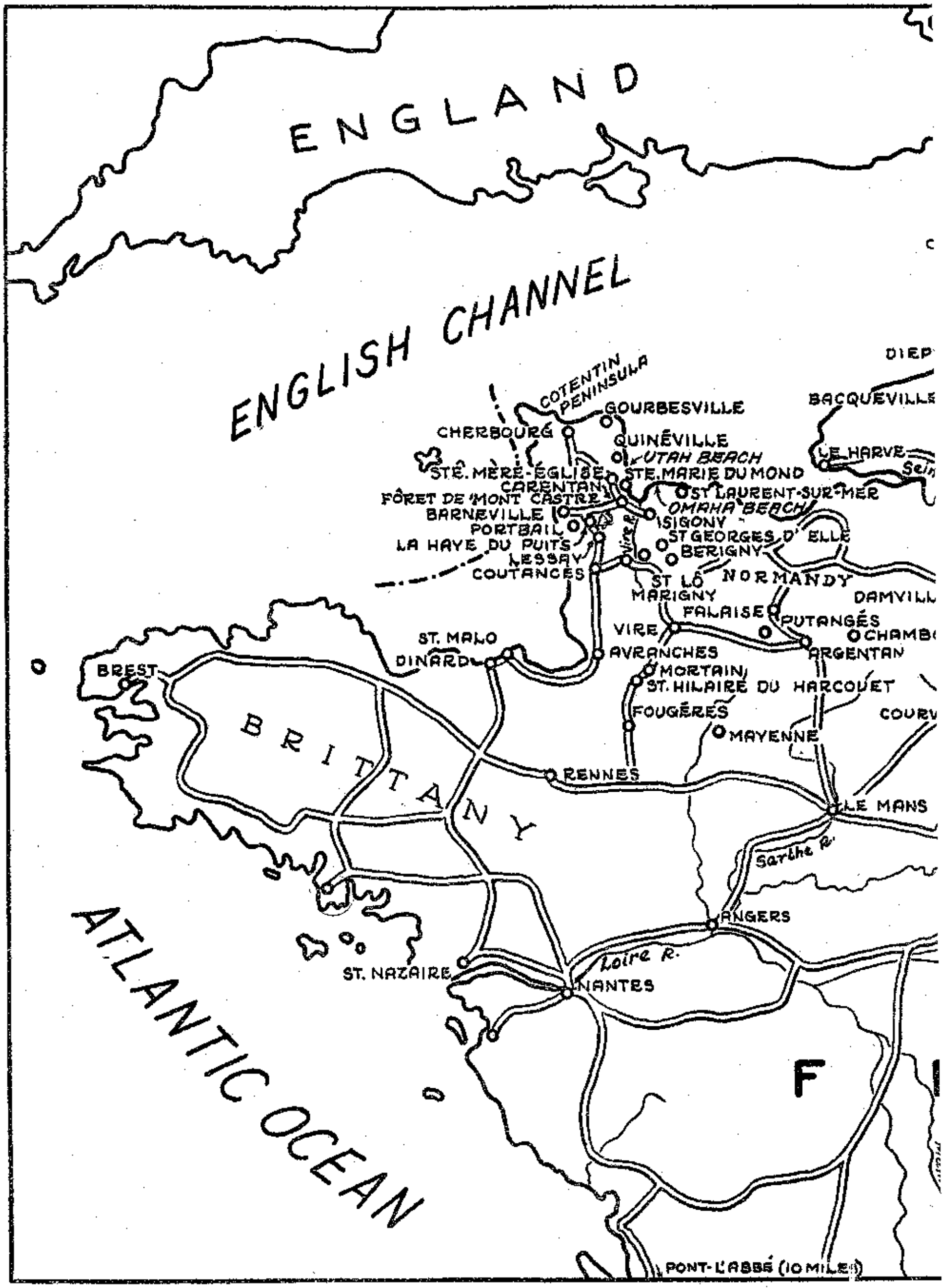
PASTINA
CASTELLINA
ANZIO
Pontine Marshes
VELLETRI
BENEDICTINE ABBEY
MONTECASSINO
CASSINO
VENAFRO
Rapido
Volturno R.
Garigliano R.
NAPLES
SALERNO
PAESTUM
APENNINE
SICILY
N
MT ADONE
MONTE GRANDE
LIVERGNANO
MONTERUMICI
RIGNANO
GESSO
LOIANO
BELVEDERE
CASTEL DEL RIO
SANTERNO R. VALLEY
MT CAPELLO
MT BATTAGLIA
MT LA FINE
MT ACUTO
FAL.C.

Map : Italy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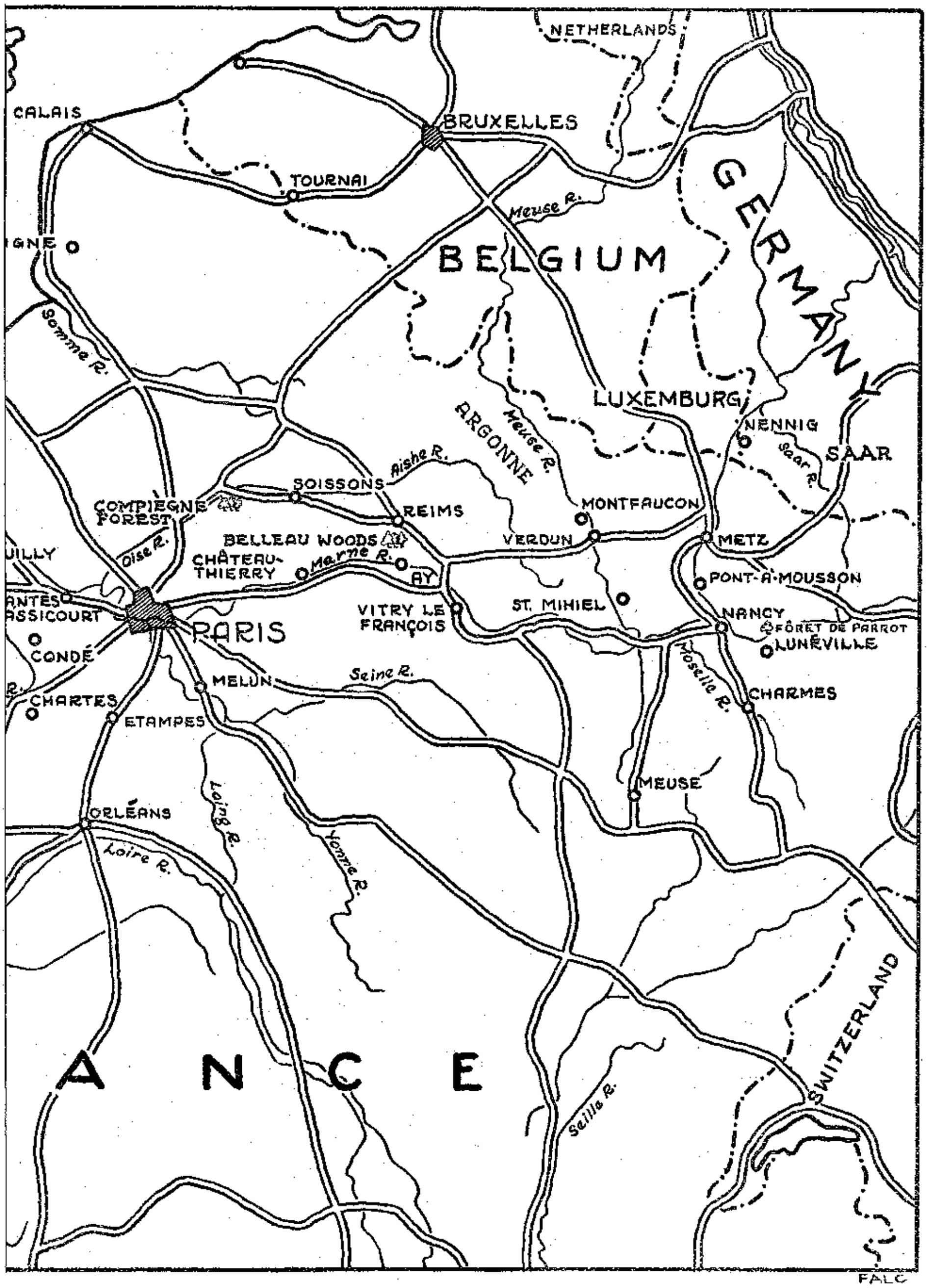
STE. MARIE DU MOND
CARENTAN
FÔRET DE MONT CASTRE
ST LAURENT-SUR-MER
BARNEVILLE
OMAHA BEACH
ISIGONY
PORTBAIL
ST GEORGES D' ELLE
LA HAYE DU PUITS
BERIGNY
LESSAY
Vire R.
COUTANCES
ST LO
NORMANDY
MARIGNY
FALAISE
PUTANGÉS
VIRE
ST. MALO
DINARD
AVRANCHES
ARGENTAN
MORTAIN
ST. HILAIRE DU HARCOUET
FOUGÉRES
MAYENNE
DIEP
BACQUEVILLE
LE HARVE
Sein
DAMVILL
CHAMB
COURV
BREST
BRITTANY
RENNES
LE MANS
Sarthe R.
ANGERS
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Loire R.
ST. NAZAIRE
NANTES
F
PONT-L'ABBÉ (10 MILES)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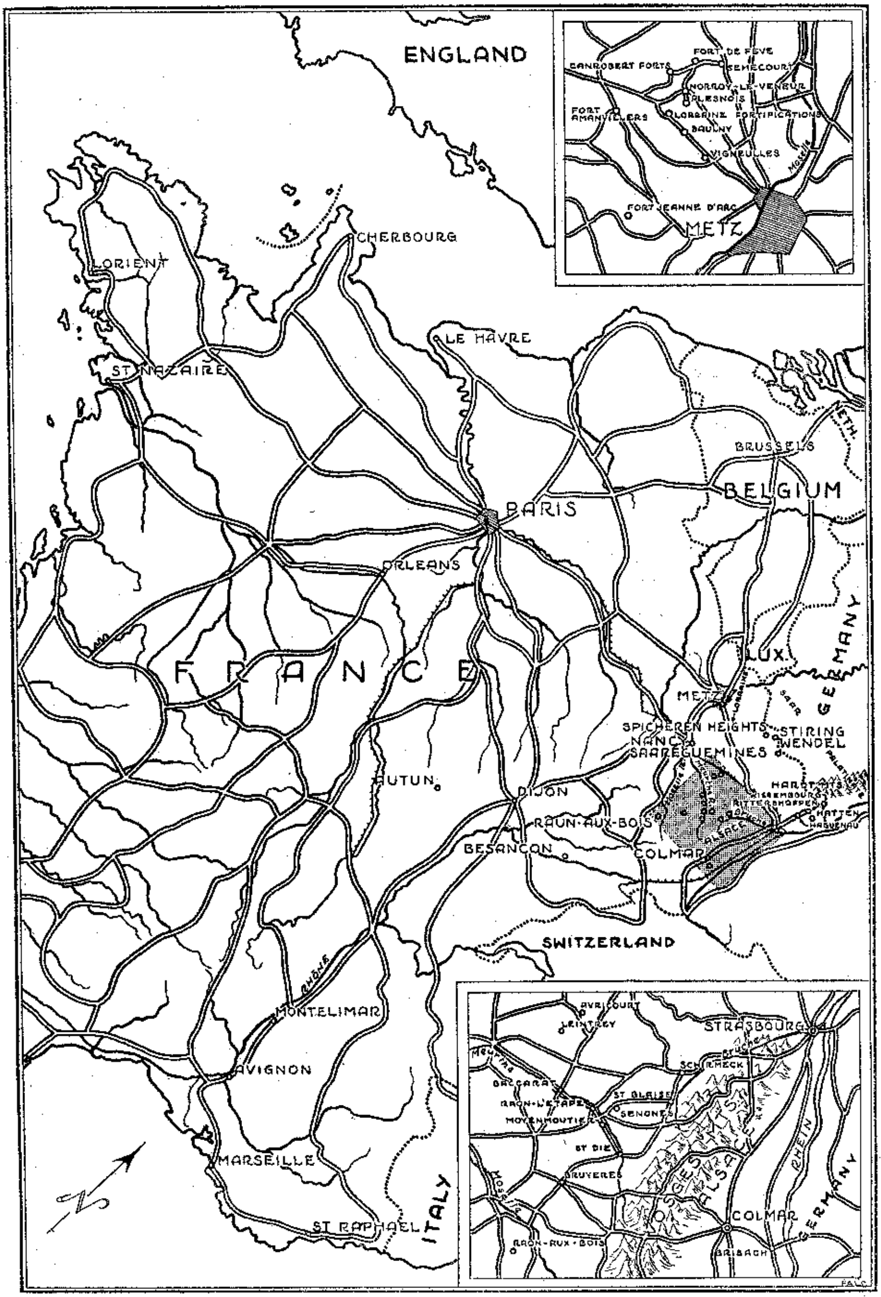
LUXEMBURG
NENNIG
ARGONNE
Meuse R.
Saar R.
SAAR
Aishe R.
SOISSONS
REIMS
MONTFAUCON
COMPIEGNE FOREST
BELLEAU WOODS
VERDUN
METZ
UILLY
Oise R.
CHÂTEAU-THIERRY
Marne R.
AY
PONT-A-MOUSSON
ANTES
ASSICOURT
PARIS
VITRY LE FRANÇOIS
ST. MIHIEL
NANCY
FÔRET DE PARROT
LUNÉVILLE
CONDÉ
Moselle R.
MELUN
Seine R.
CHARMES
R.
CHARTES
ETAMPES
MEUSE
ORLÉANS
Loing R.
Loire R.
Yonne R.
SWITZERLAND
ANCE
Seille R.
FALC

Map 3: Northern France and Belgium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NETH.
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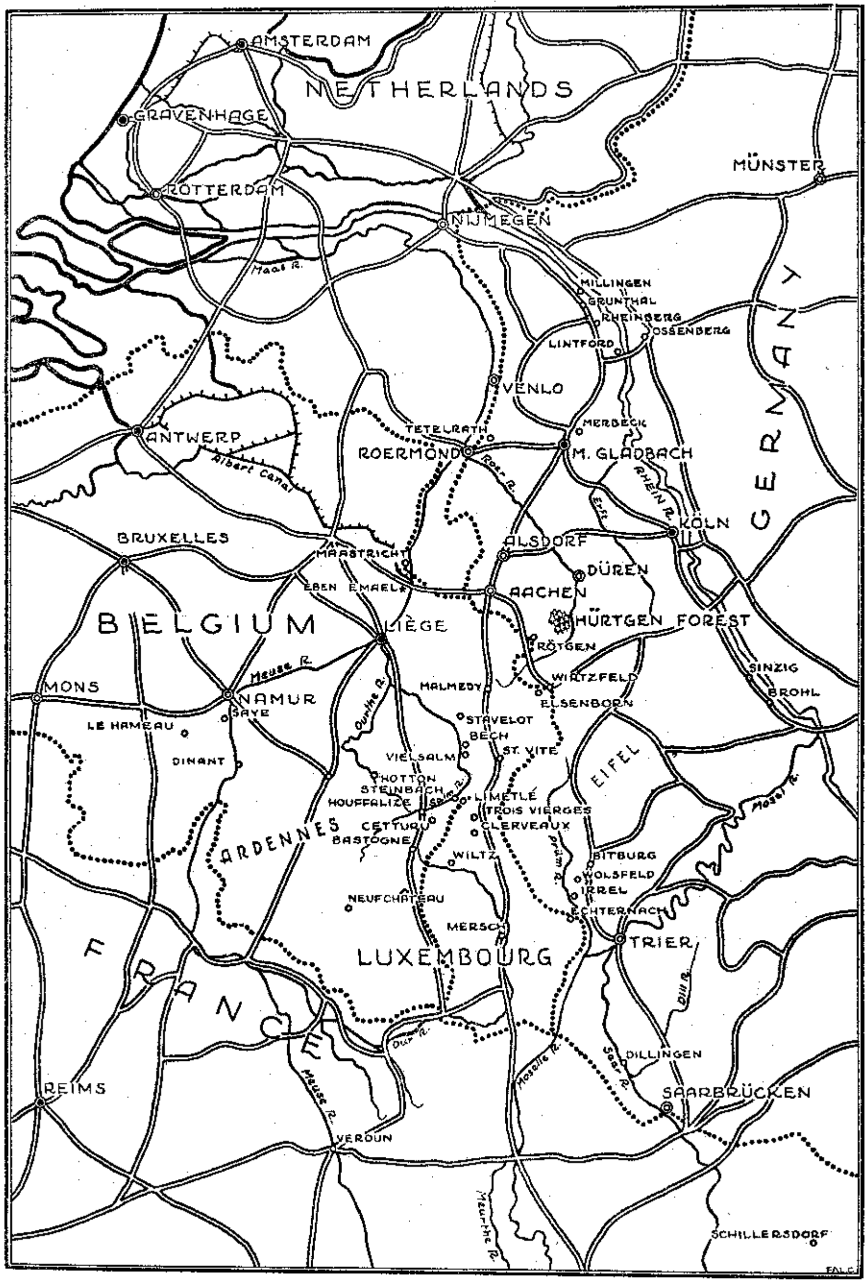
GERMANY
LUX.
METZ
LORRAINE
SAAR
SPICHEREN HEIGHTS
STIRING
WENDEL
NANCY
SARREGUEMINES
HARDT MTS.
WISSEMBOURG
RITTERSHOFFEN
HATTEN
HAGUENAU
PALATINATE
ALSACE
AUTUN
DIJON
RAUN-AUX-BOIS
BESANCON
COLMAR
SWITZERLAND
RHONE
MONTELIMAR
AVIGNON
MARSEILLE
ST RAPHAEL
ITALY
FORT DE FEVE
CANROBERT FORTS
SEMECOURT
NORROY-LE-VENEUR
PLESNOIS
FORT AMANVILLERS
LORRAINE FORTIFICATIONS
SAULNY
VIGNEULLES
Moselle
FORT JEANNE D'ARC
METZ
AVRICOURT
LEINTREY
STRASBOURG
Bruche
LUNEVILLE
Meurthe
SCHIRMECK
BACCARAT
ST BLAISE
RAON-L'ETAPE
SENONES
MOYENMOUTIER
ST DIE
BRUYERES
VOSGES
ALSACE
RHEIN
GERMANY
Moselle
COLMAR
RAON-AUX-BOIS
BRISACH
FALC.

Map 4: Southern France and the Saar Palatinate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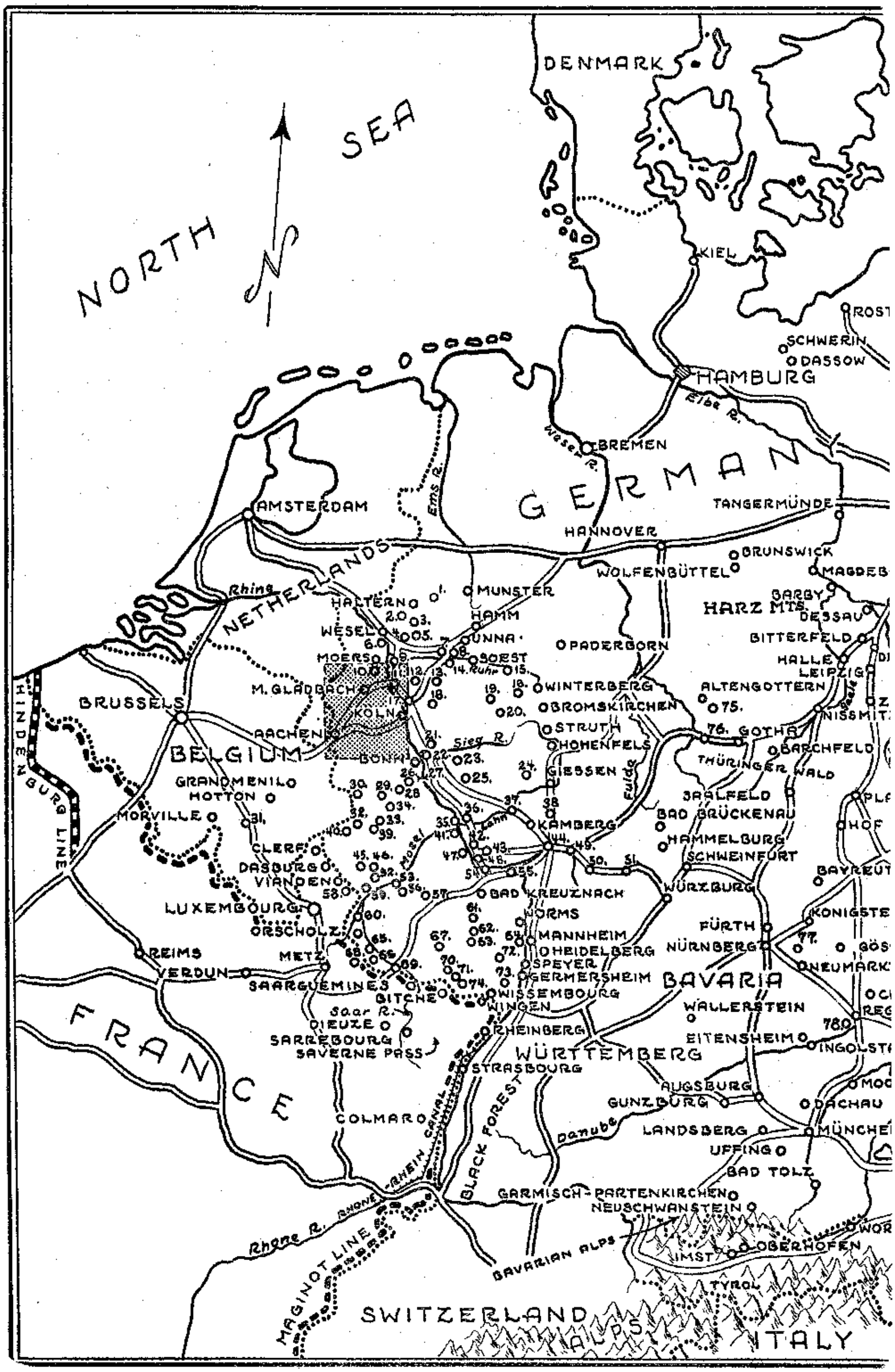
GRUNTHAL
RHEINBERG
OSSENBERG
LINTFORD
GERMANY
VENLO
MERBECK
TETELRATH
ANTWERP
ROERMOND
M. GLADBACH
Albert Canal
Roer R.
RHEIN R.
Erft
KÖLN
BRUXELLES
ALSDORF
MAASTRICHT
DÜREN
EBEN EMAEL
AACHEN
BELGIUM
LIÈGE
HÜRTGEN FOREST
RÖTGEN
Meuse R.
WIRTZFELD
SINZIG
MONS
NAMUR
HALMEDY
ELSENBORN
BROHL
SAYE
LE HAMEAU
STAVELOT
BECH
Ourthe R.
ST. VITE
DINANT
VIELSALM
EIFEL
HOTTON
STEINBACH
Salm R.
HOUFFALIZE
LIMETLE
Mosel R.
TROIS VIERGES
CETTURU
CLERVEAUX
ARDENNES
BASTOGNE
Prüm R.
WILTZ
BITBURG
WOLSFELD
IRREL
NEUFCHATEAU
MERSCH
ECHTERNACH
TRIER
LUXEMBOURG
FRANCE
Dill R.
Our R.
DILLINGEN
Saar R.
Moselle R.
REIMS
Meuse R.
SAARBRÜCKEN
VERDUN
Meurthe R.
SCHILLERSDORF
FAL.C.

Map 5: Belgium, Netherlands and Western Germany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TANGERMÜNDE
HANNOVER
BRUNSWICK
WOLFENBÜTTEL
MAGDEB
NETHERLANDS
Rhine
HALTERN
MUNSTER
BARBY
HARZ MTS.
DESSAU
HAMM
WESEL
UNNA
PADERBORN
BITTERFELD
MOERS
SOEST
Ruhr
HALLE
LEIPZIG
M. GLADBACH
WINTERBERG
ALTENGOTTERN
BRUSSELS
KOLN
BROMSKIRCHEN
NISSMIT
STRUTH
GOTHA
AACHEN
Sieg R.
HOHENFELS
BARCHFELD
BELGIUM
BONN
GIESSEN
THÜRINGER WALD
Fulda
GRANDMENIL
HOTTON
SAALFELD
MORVILLE
Lahn
KAMBERG
BAD BRÜCKENAU
HOF
HINDENBURG LINE
CLERF
Mosel
HAMMELBURG
DASBURG
SCHWEINFURT
VIANDEN
BAYREUT
BAD KREUZNACH
WÜRZBURG
LUXEMBOURG
WORMS
KONIGSTE
ORSCHOLZ
FÜRTH
MANNHEIM
REIMS
METZ
HEIDELBERG
NÜRNBERG
GÖS
VERDUN
SPEYER
NEUMARKT
SAARGUEMINES
GERMERSHEIM
BAVARIA
BITCHE
WISSEMBOURG
REG
Saar R.
WINGEN
WALLERSTEIN
FRANCE
DIEUZE
RHEINBERG
EITENSHEIM
INGOLST
SARREBOURG
WÜRTTEMBERG
SAVERNE PASS
STRASBOURG
AUGSBURG
MOO
GUNZBURG
DACHAU
COLMAR
BLACK FOREST
Danube
LANDSBERG
MÜNCHE
UFFING
RHEIN CANAL
BAD TOLZ
RHONE
GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN
NEUSCHWANSTEIN
Rhone R.
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MAGINOT LINE
BAVARIAN ALPS
IMST
OBERHOFEN
TYROL
SWITZERLAND
ALPS
ITALY
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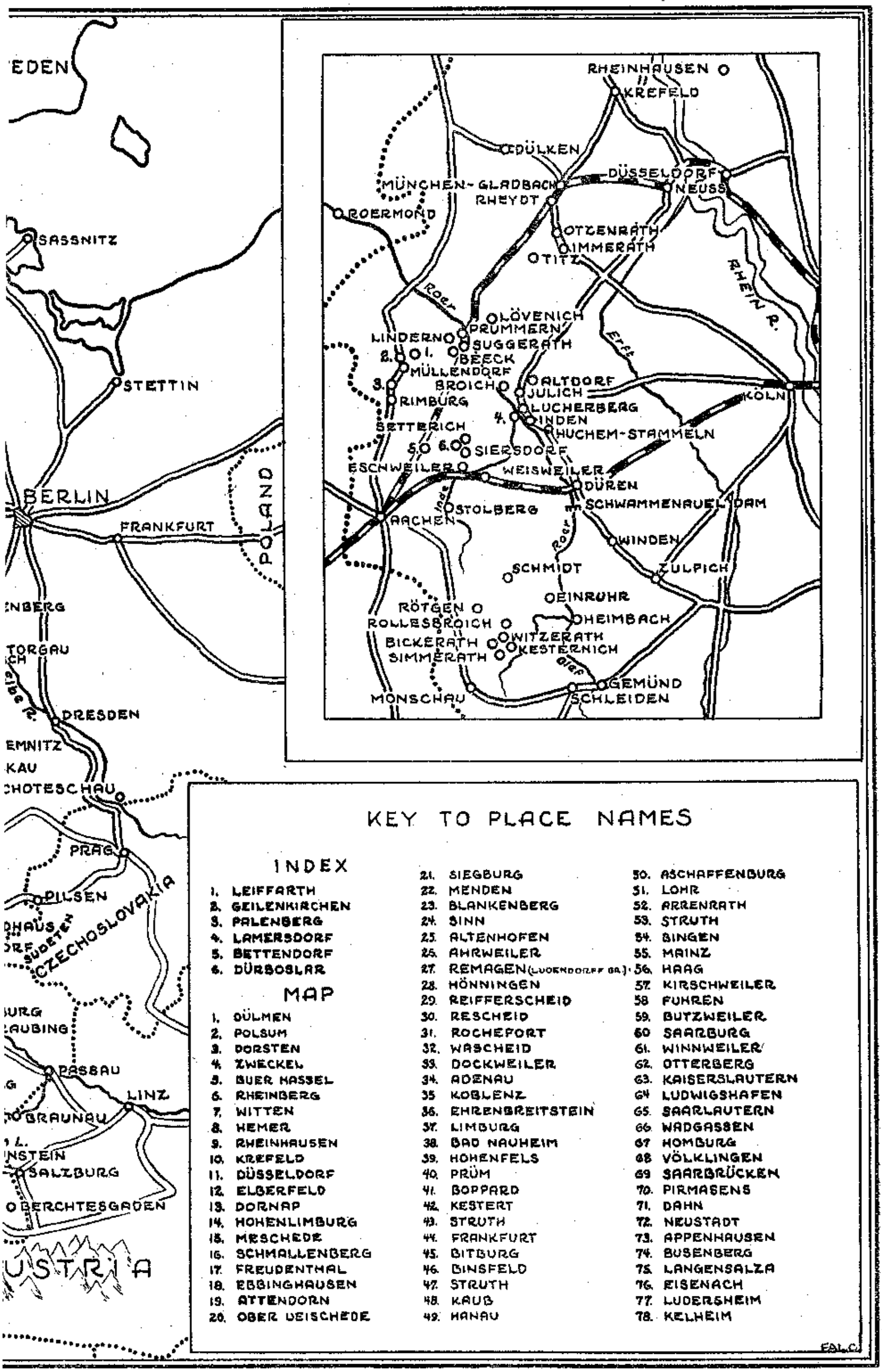
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STETTIN
BERLIN
FRANKFURT
POLAND
NBERG
TORGAU
CH
Elbe R.
DRESDEN
EMNITZ
KAU
CHOTESCHAU
PRAG
PILSEN
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
SUDETEN
DHAUS
ORF
URG
LAUBING
G
PASSAU
LINZ
BRAUNAU
L.
NSTEIN
SALZBURG
BERCHTESGADEN
USTRIA
RHEINHAUSEN
KREFELD
DÜLKEN
MÜNCHEN-GLADBACH
RHEYDT
DÜSSELDORF
NEUSS
ROERMOND
OTZENRATH
IMMERATH
OTITZ
RHEIN R.
Roer
LÖVENICH
PRUMMERN
LINDERN
SUGGERATH
BEECK
2.
1.
MÜLLENDORF
Erft
3.
BROICH
ALTDORF
JULICH
RIMBURG
LUCHERBERG
KÖLN
4.
INDEN
HUCHEM-STAMMELN
SETTERICH
5.
6.
SIERSDORF
ESCHWEILER
WEISWEILER
DÜREN
Inde
STOLBERG
SCHWAMMENAUEL DAM
AACHEN
Roer
WINDEN
SCHMIDT
ZULPICH
EINRUHR
RÖTGEN
ROLLESBROICH
HEIMBACH
BICKERATH
WITZERATH
SIMMERATH
KESTERNICH
Olef
GEMÜND
MONSCHAU
SCHLEIDEN
FAL.C.

KEY TO PLACE NAMES

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3. PALENBERG
4. LAMERSDORF
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6. DÜRBOSLAR

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4. ZWECKEL
5. BUER HASSEL
6. RHEINBERG
7. WITTEN
8. HEMER
9. RHEINHAUSEN
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12. ELBERFELD
13. DORNAP
14. HOHENLIMBURG
15. MESCHEDE
16. SCHMALLENBERG
17. FREUDENTHAL
18. EBBINGHAUSEN
19. ATTENDORN
20. OBER DEISCHEDE
21. SIEGBURG
22. MENDEN
23. BLANKENBERG
24. SINN
25. ALTENHOFEN
26. AHRWEILER
27. REMAGEN (LUDENDORFF BR.)
28. HÖNNINGEN
29. REIFFERSCHEID
30. RESCHEID
31. ROCHEFORT
32. WASCHEID
33. DOCKWEILER
34. ADENAU
35. KOBLENZ
36. EHRENBREITSTEIN
37. LIMBURG
38. BAD NAUHEIM
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40. PRÜM
41. BOPPARD
42. KESTERT
43. STRUTH
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51. LOHR
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56. HAAG
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63. KAISERSLAUTERN
64. LUDWIGSHAFEN
65. SAARLAUTERN
66. WADGASSEN
67. HOMBURG
68. VÖLKLINGEN
69. SAARBRÜCKEN
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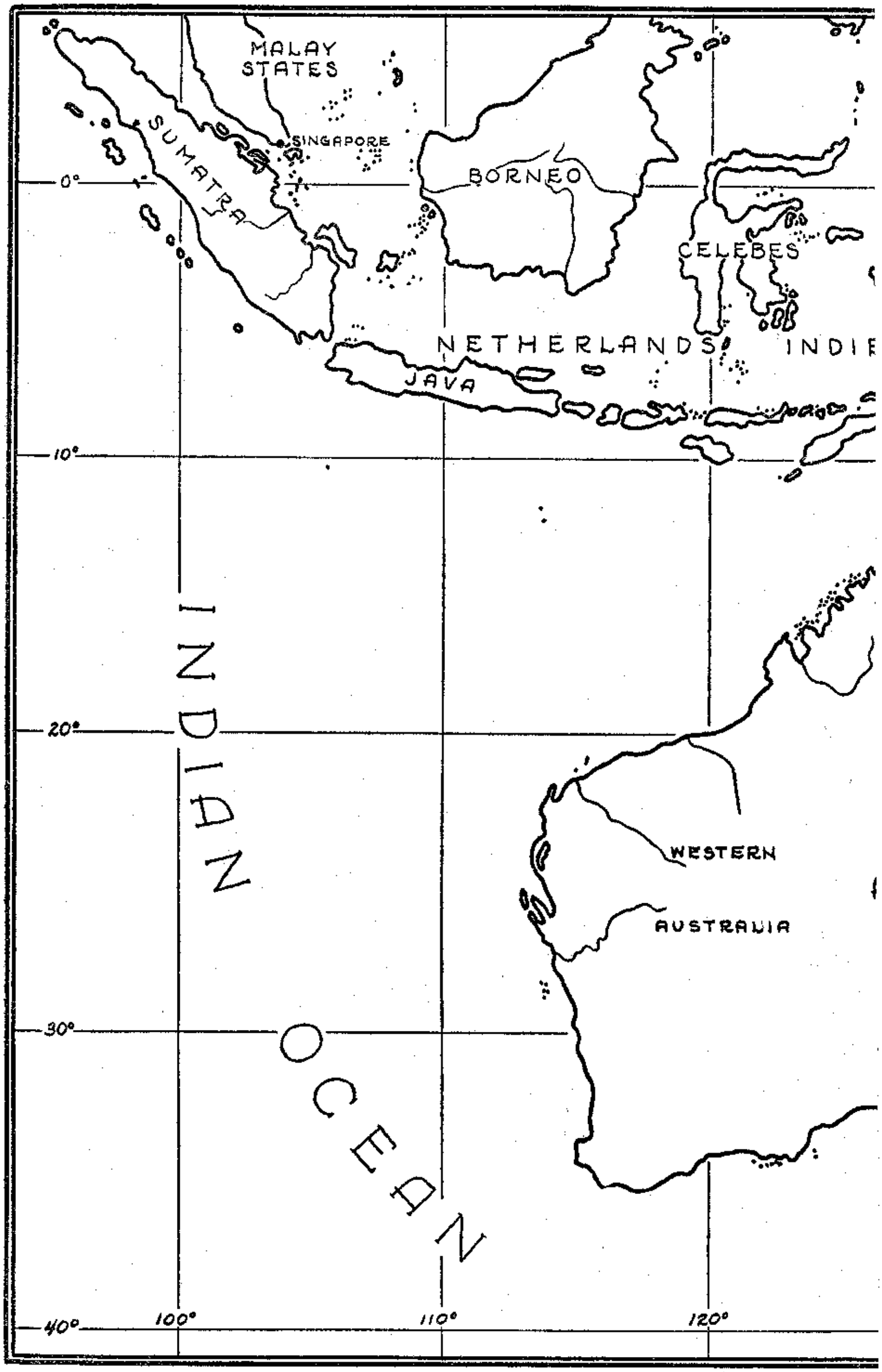
71. DAHN
72. NEUSTADT
73. APPENHAUSEN
74. BUSENBERG
75. LANGENSALZA
76. EISENACH
77. LUDERSHEIM
78. KELHEIM

Map 6: Germany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SUMATRA
BORNEO
CELEBES
NETHERLANDS
INDIE
JAVA
INDIAN
OCEAN
WESTERN
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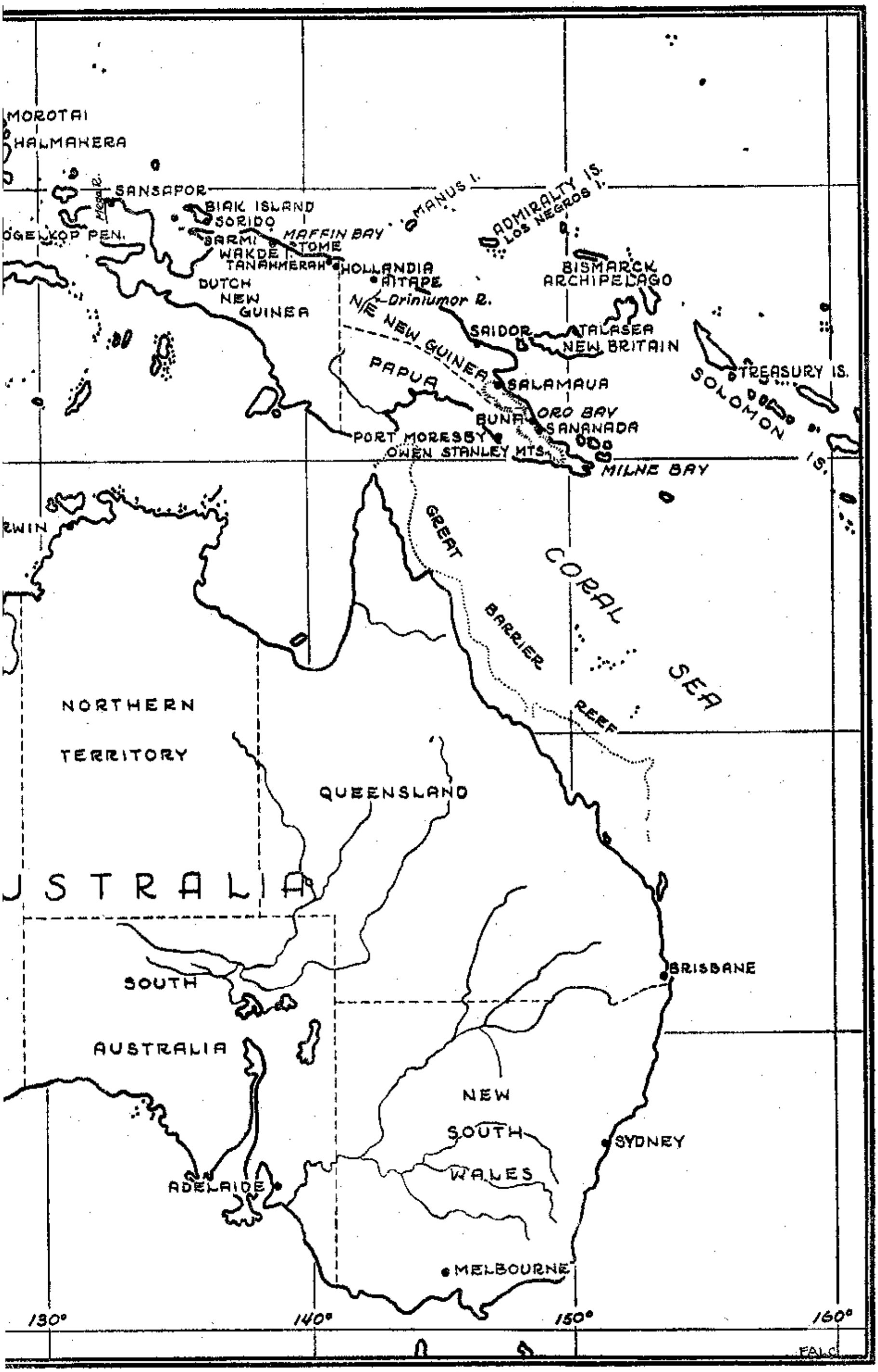
20°
30°
40°
100°
110°
120°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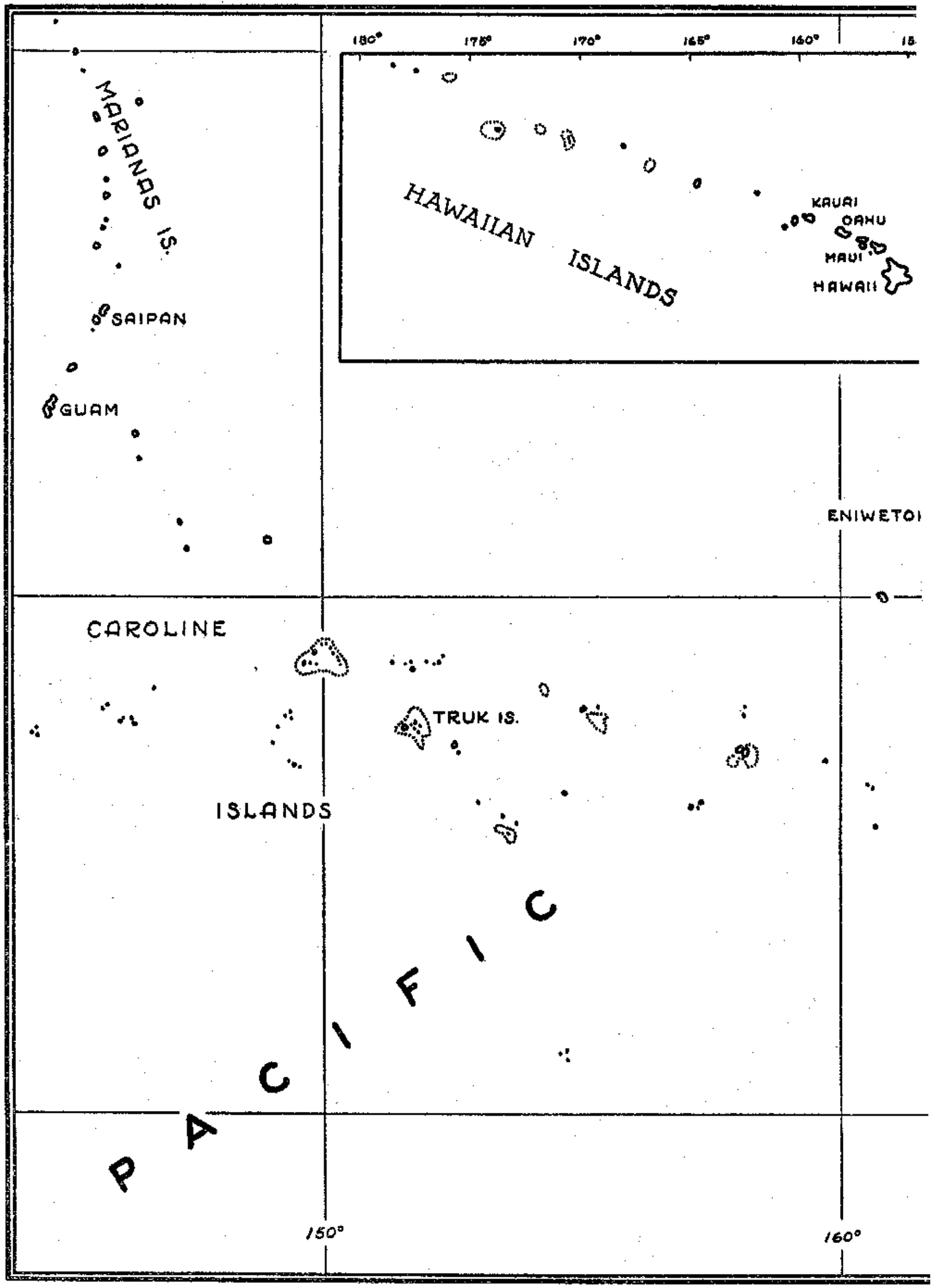
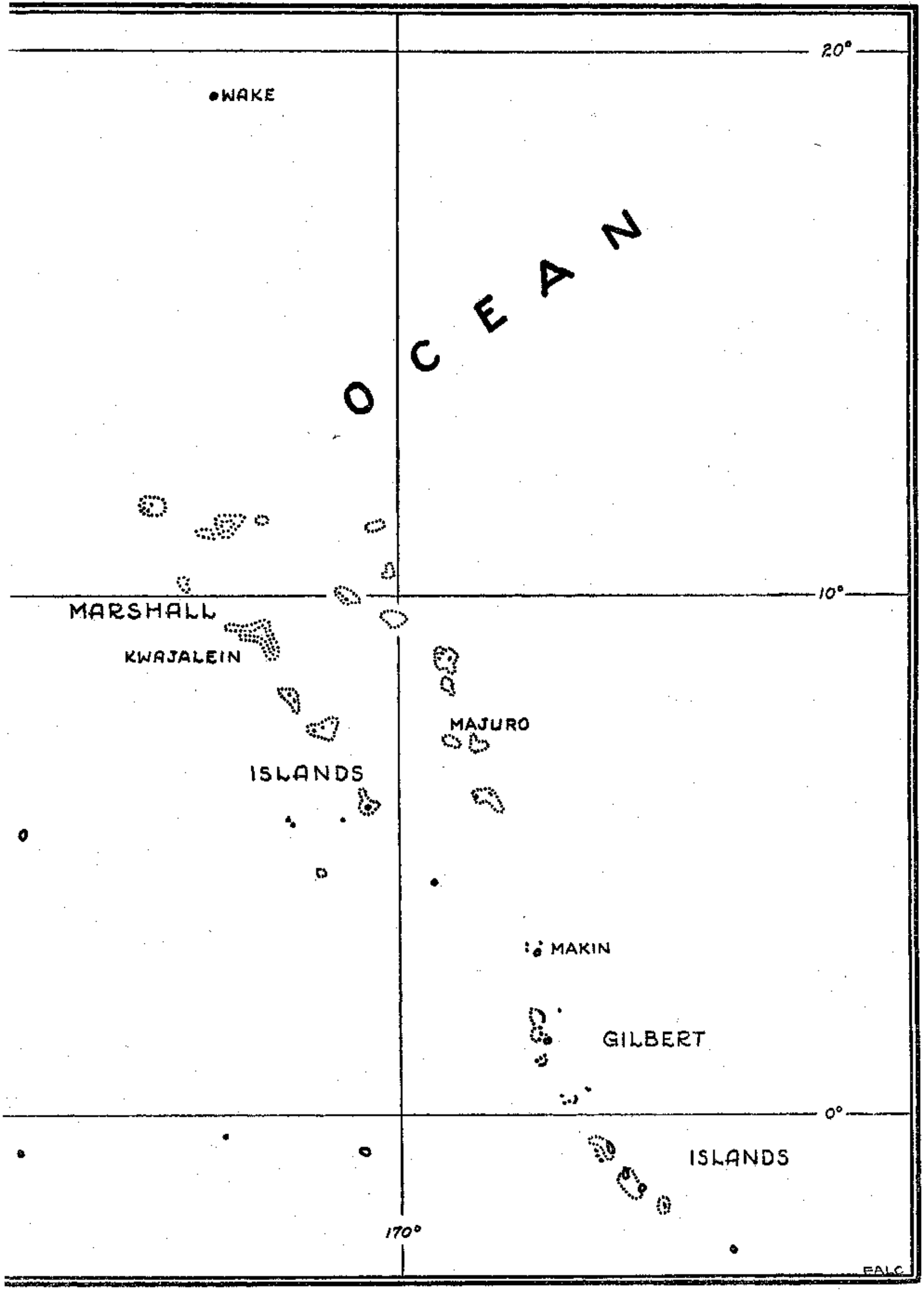
HALMAHERA
SANSAPOR
Mega R.
BIAK ISLAND
SORIDO
VOGELKOP PEN.
SARMI
MAFFIN BAY
TOME
WAKDE I.
TANAHMERAH
HOLLANDIA
AITAPE
DUTCH
NEW
GUINEA
Driniumor R.
N/E NEW GUINEA
MANUS I.
ADMIRALTY IS.
LOS NEGROS I.
BISMARCK
ARCHIPELAGO
SAIDOR
TALASEA
NEW BRITAIN
PAPUA
SALAMAUA
ORO BAY
BUNA
SANANADA
PORT MORESBY
OWEN STANLEY MTS.
MILNE BAY
TREASURY IS.
SOLOMON IS.
DARWIN
GREAT
BARRIER
REEF
CORAL
SEA
NORTHERN
TERRITORY
QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA
SOUTH
AUSTRALIA
BRISBANE
NEW
SOUTH
WALES
SYDNEY
ADELAIDE
MELBOURNE
130°
140°
150°
160°
FALC

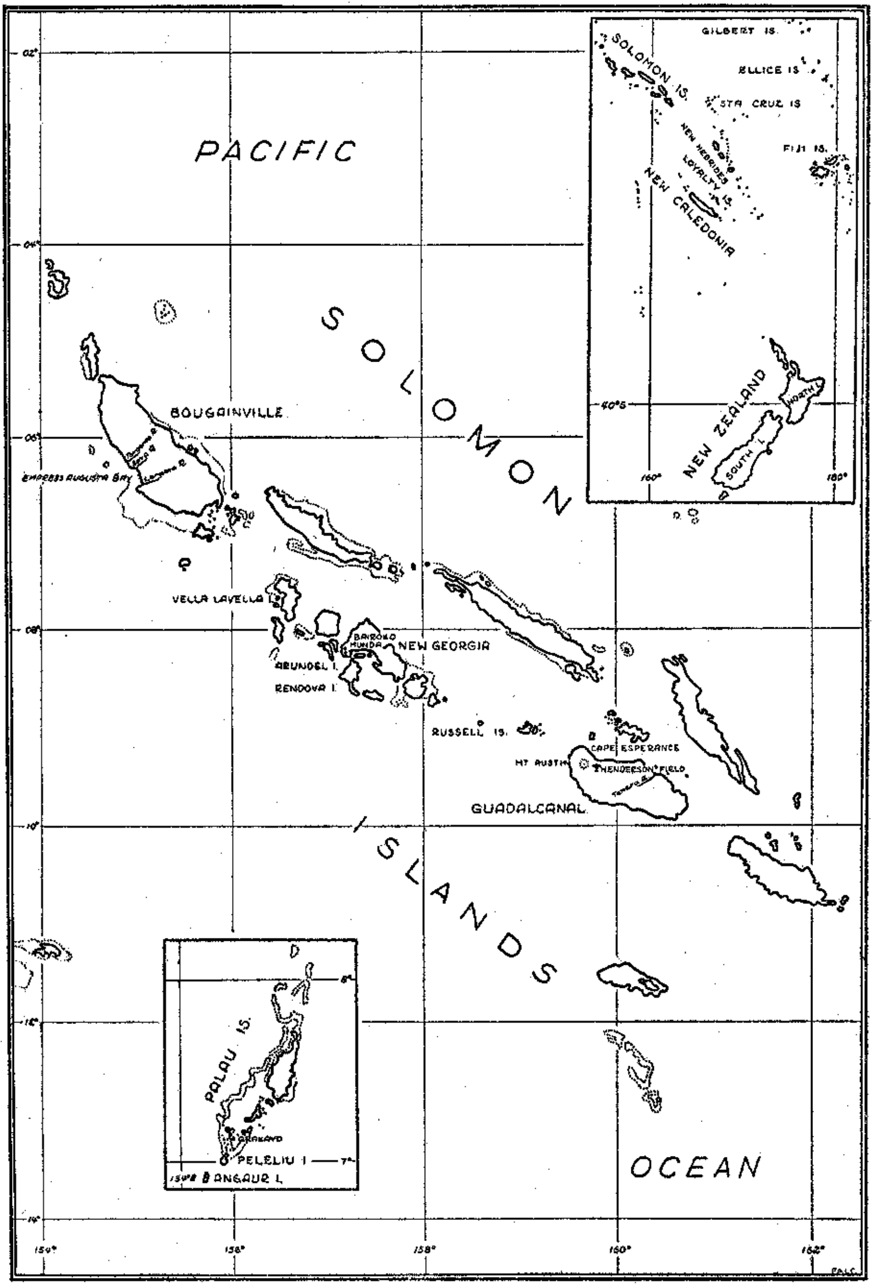
Map 7: Southwest Pacific


MARIANAS IS.
SAIPAN
GUAM
180°
175°
170°
165°
160°
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
KAUAI
OAHU
MAUI
HAWAII
ENIWETO
CAROLINE
ISLANDS
TRUK IS.
PACIFIC
150°
160°

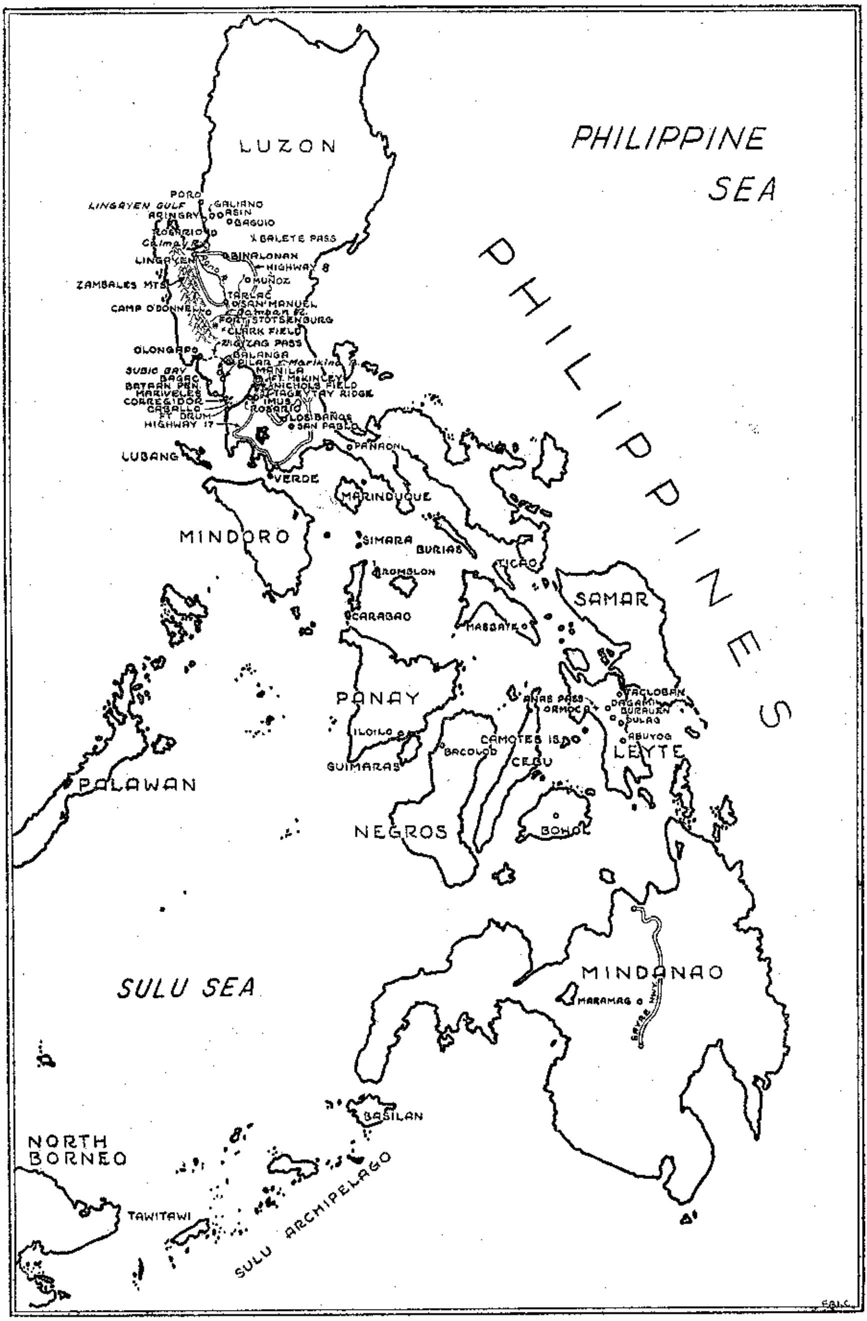


20°
WAKE
OCEAN
10°
MARSHALL
KWAJALEIN
MAJURO
ISLANDS
MAKIN
GILBERT
0°
ISLANDS
170°
FALC

Map 8: Central Pacific


PACIFIC
SOLOMON ISLANDS
OCEAN
BOUGAINVILLE
EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY
VELLA LAVELLA
BAIROKO
MUNDA
NEW GEORGIA
ARUNDEL I.
RENDOVA I.
RUSSELL IS.
CAPE ESPERANCE
MT AUSTIN
HENDERSON FIELD
GUADALCANAL
GILBERT IS.
ELLICE IS
SOLOMON IS.
STA CRUZ IS
FIJI IS.
NEW HEBRIDES
LOYALTY IS
NEW CALEDONIA
NEW ZEALAND
NORTH I.
SOUTH I.
40°S
160°
180°
PALAU IS.
ARAKAYO
PELELIU I
ANGAUR I.
134°E
8°
7°
02°
04°
06°
08°
10°
12°
14°
154°
156°
158°
160°
162°
F.A.L.C.

Map 9: Solomon, Palau and New Caledonia groups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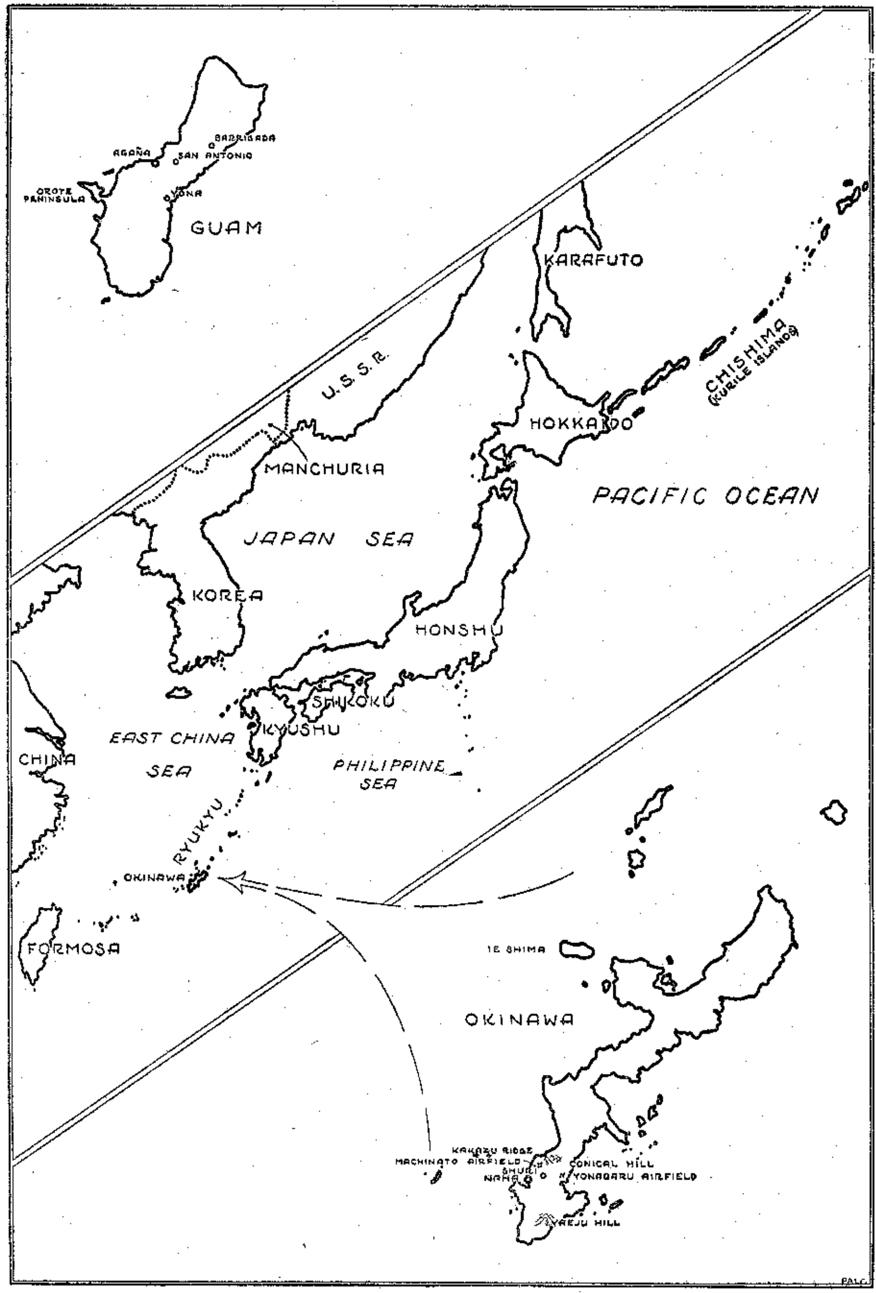
ARINGAY
ASIN
BAGUIO
ROSARIO
BALETE PASS
Calmay R.
LINGAYEN
BINALONAN
HIGHWAY 8
Agno R.
ZAMBALES MTS.
MUÑOZ
TARLAC
SAN MANUEL
CAMP O'DONNELL
Pampanga R.
FORT STOTSENBURG
CLARK FIELD
ZIG ZAG PASS
OLONGAPO
BALANGA
PILAR
Marikina R.
SUBIC BAY
MANILA
BAGAC
FT. McKINLEY
BATAAN PEN.
NICHOLS FIELD
MARIVELES
TAGAYTAY RIDGE
CORREGIDOR
IMUS
CABALLO
ROSARIO
FT. DRUM
LOS BAÑOS
HIGHWAY 17
SAN PABLO
PANAON
LUBANG
VERDE
MARINDUQUE
MINDORO
SIMARA
BURIAS
TICAO
ROMBLON
SAMAR
CARABAO
MASBATE
PANAY
ANAS PASS
ORMOC
TACLOBAN
DAGAMI
BURAUEN
DULAG
ABUYOG
ILOILO
CAMOTES IS.
BACOLOD
LEYTE
GUIMARAS
CEBU
PALAWAN
NEGROS
BOHOL
MINDANAO
SULU SEA
MARAMAG
SAYRE HWY.
BASILAN
NORTH
BORNEO
TAWITAWI
SULU ARCHIPELAGO
E.B.L.C.

Map 10: The Philippines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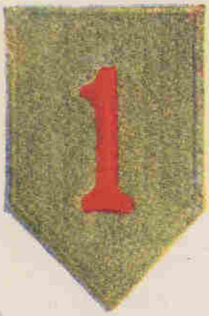
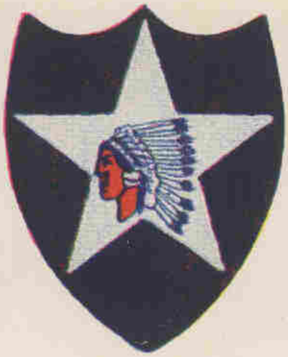
YONA
GUAM
KARAFUTO
U.S.S.R.
CHISHIMA
(KURILE ISLANDS)
HOKKAIDO
MANCHURIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
JAPAN SEA
KOREA
HONSHU
SHIKOKU
KYUSHU
EAST CHINA
SEA
CHINA
PHILIPPINE
SEA
RYUKYU
OKINAWA
FORMOSA
IE SHIMA
OKINAWA
KAKAZU RIDGE
MACHINATO AIRFIELD
SHURI
NAHA
CONICAL HILL
YONAGARU AIRFIELD
YAEJU HILL
PALC

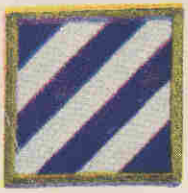
Map 11: Guam, the Ryukyus and Japan



1st Division



2nd Division



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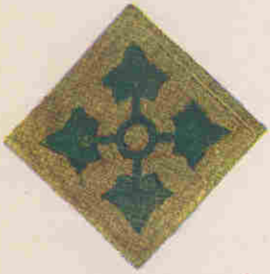

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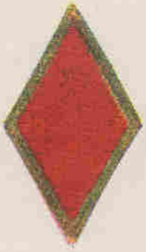

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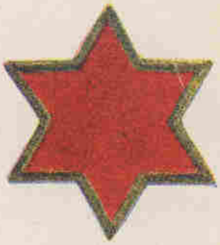

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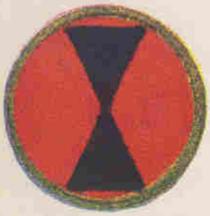

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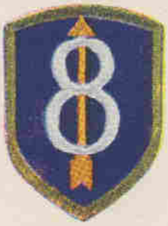

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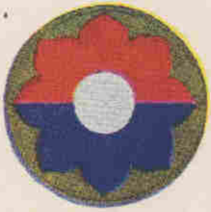
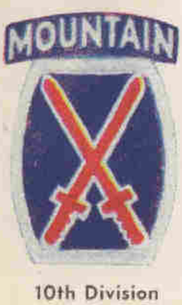
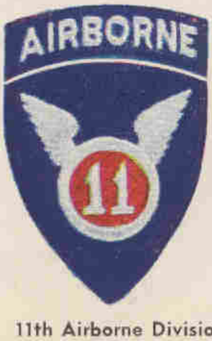


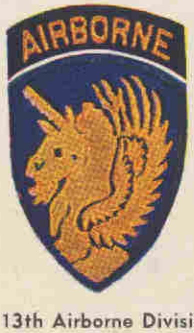
9th Division



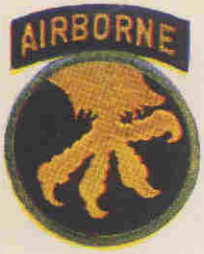
10th Division


AIRBORNE
11

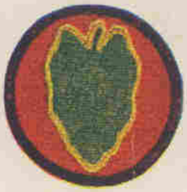
11th Airborne Division



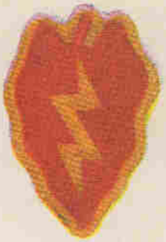
13th Airborne Division



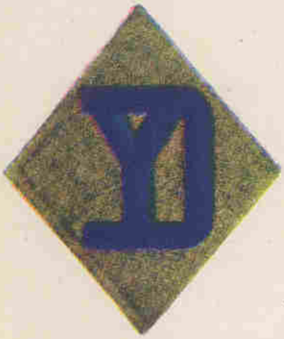
17th Airborne Division



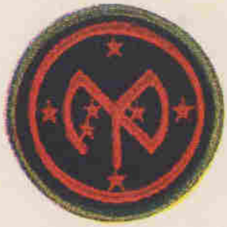
24th Division



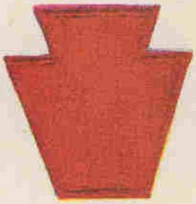
25th Division



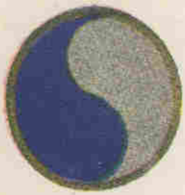
26th Division



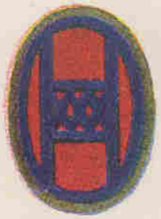
27th Division



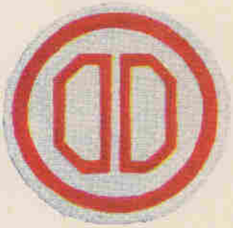
28th Division



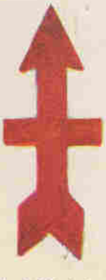
29th Division



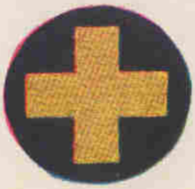
30th Division



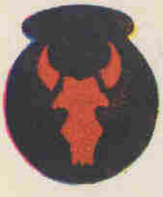
31st Division



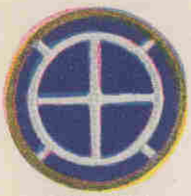
32nd Division

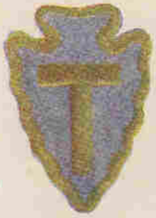


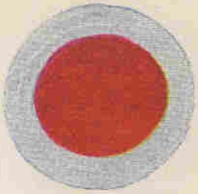
33rd Division



34th Division


35th Division


36th Division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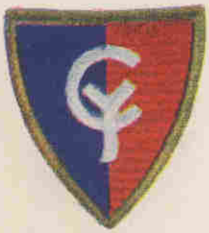
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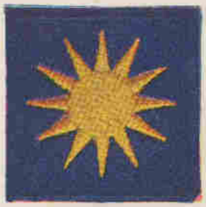
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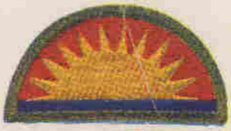
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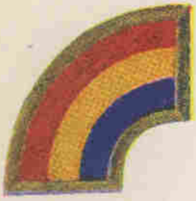
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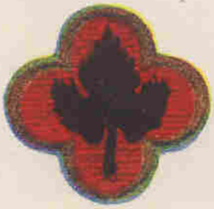
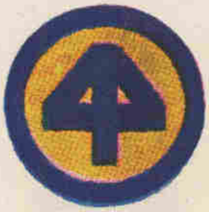

43rd Division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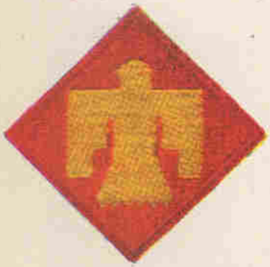
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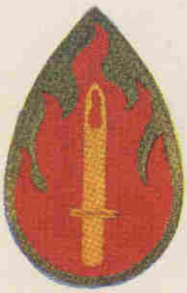
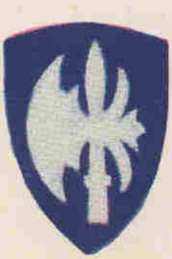
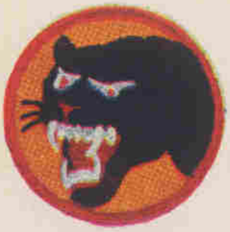

63rd Division


65th Division



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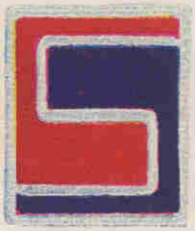
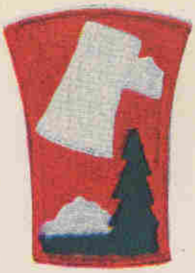
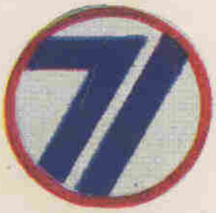


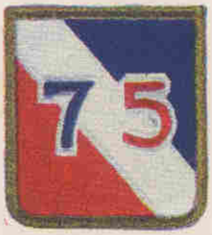
69th Division



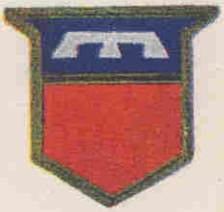
70th Division



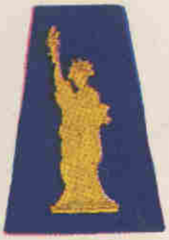
71st Division



75th Division



76th Division



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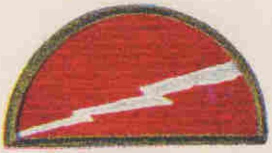
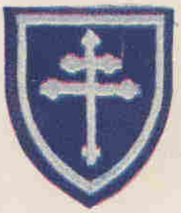
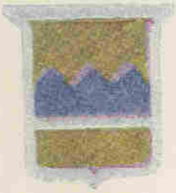


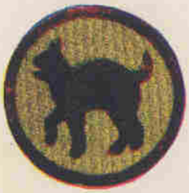
78th Division



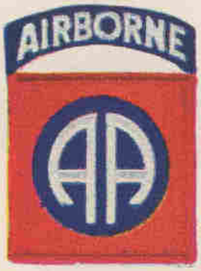
79th Division



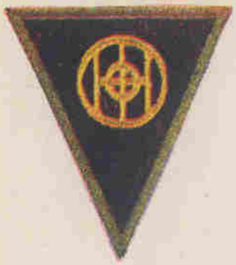
80th Division



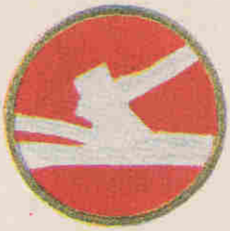
81st Division



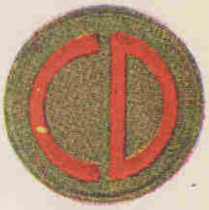
82nd Airborne Division



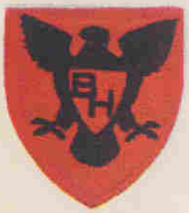
83rd Division



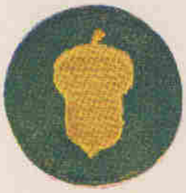
84th Division



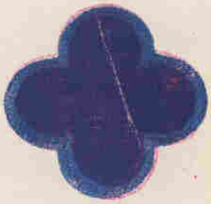
85th Division



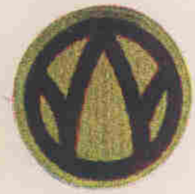
86th Division



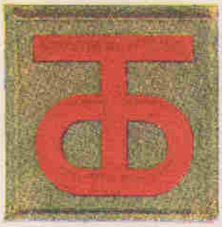
87th Division



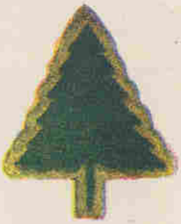
88th Division



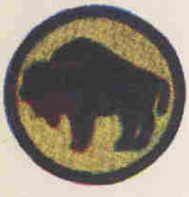
89th Division



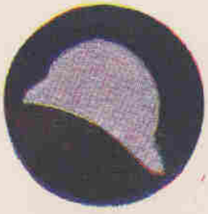
90th Division



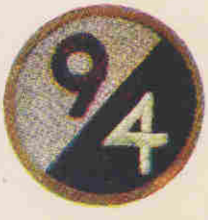
91st Division



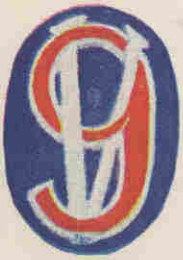
92nd Division



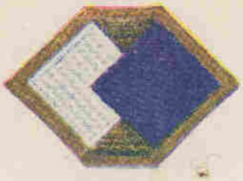
93rd Division



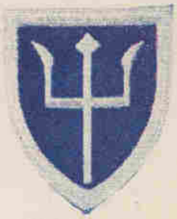
94th Division



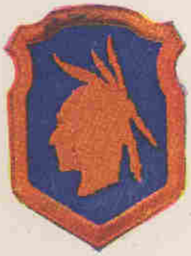
95th Division



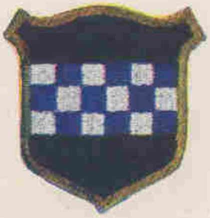
96th Division



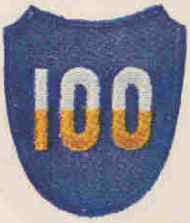
97th Division



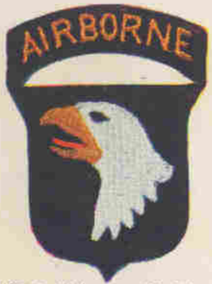
98th Division



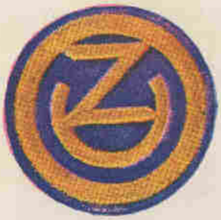
99th Division



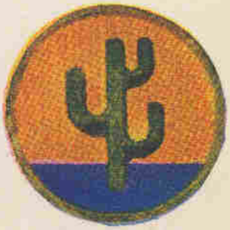
100th Division



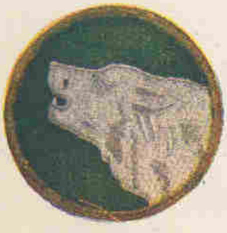
101st Airborne Division



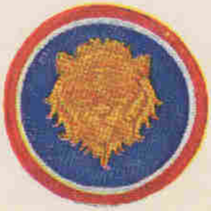
102nd Division



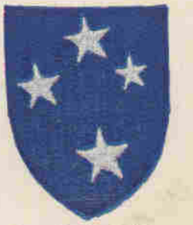
103rd Division



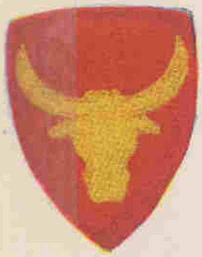
104th Division



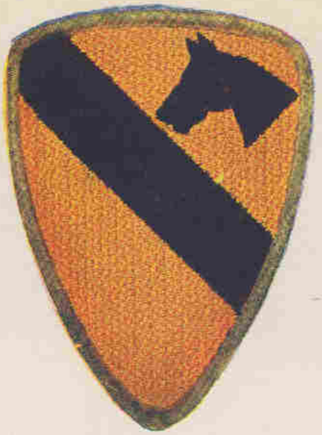
106th Division



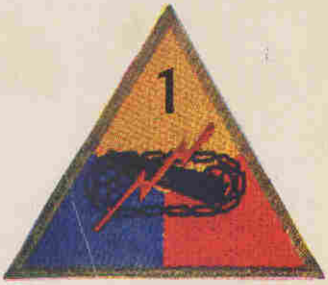
Americal Division



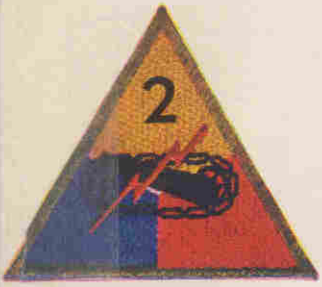
Philippine Division



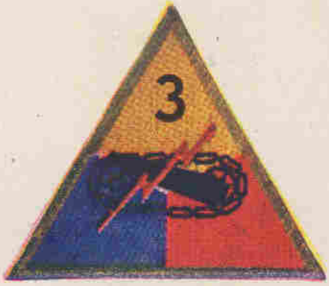
1st Cavalry Division



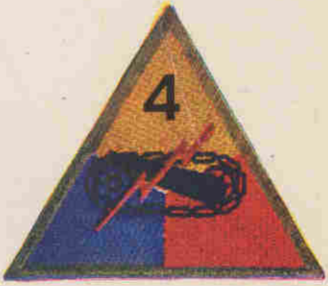
1st Armored Division



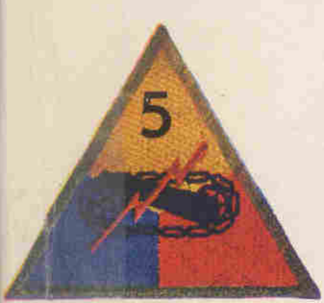
2nd Armored Division



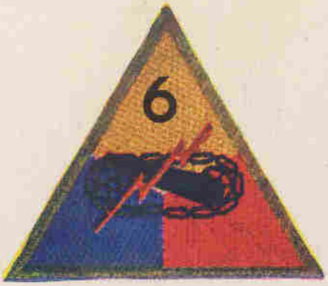
3rd Armored Division



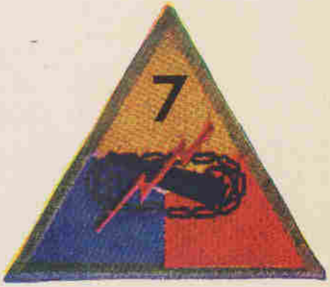
4th Armored Division



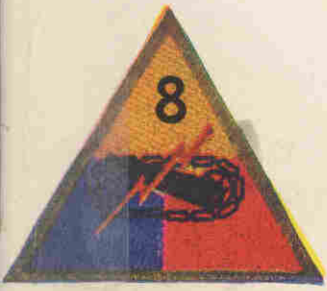
5th Armored Division



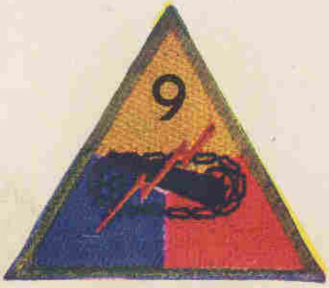
6th Armored Division



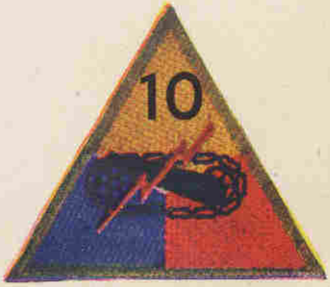
7th Armored Division



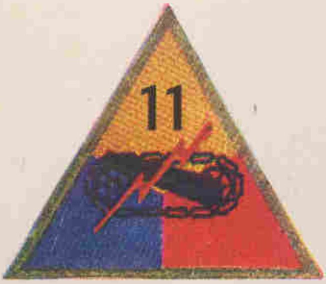
8th Armored Division



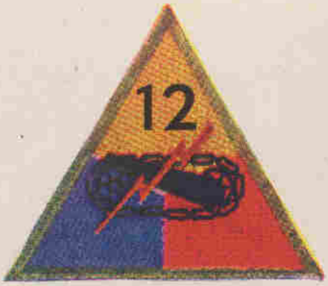
9th Armored Division



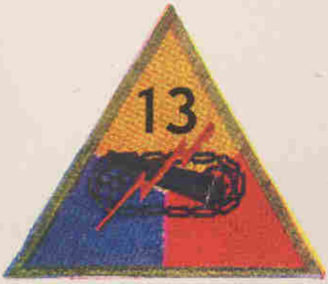
10th Armored Division



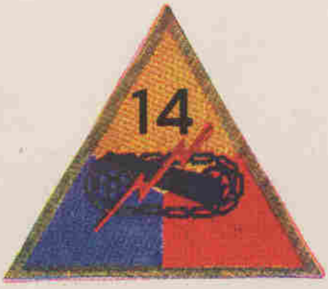
11th Armored Division



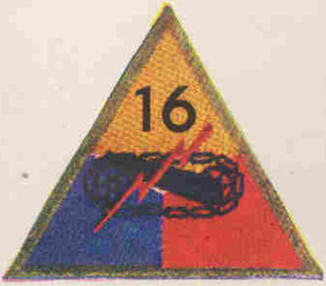
12th Armored Division



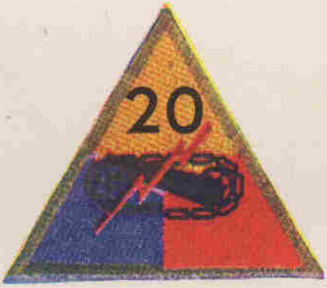
13th Armored Division



14th Armored Division



16th Armored Division



20th Armored Division